THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

A Northern Route of Commercial Transit Between Puget Sound and the Atlantic—The Proposed Niagara Ship Canal.

The article given below, which is taken from the Detroit *Free Press* of a recent date, will be read with deep interest by all our commercial citizens. The project referred to is in fitting keeping with the spirit of the age, and is shown to be not only eminently desirable but entirely feasible:—

At a meeting of the Detroit Board of Trade yesterday, General T. J. Cram, of the United States Corps of Engineers, read, by invitation, a memoir upon the northern interoceanic route of commercial transit between tidewater of Puget Sound of the Pacific, and tidewater on the Gulf of St. Lawrence of the Atlantic Ocean. The paper had been prepared with a vast amount of labor and scientific research, and will be a valuable reference.

The General favored the construction of a Northern Pacific road from a point at the head of Lake Superior, through Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, with a branch through Oregon.

The Northwest which this route will serve contains 560,000,000 upon which the construction of this railway will bring prosperity. It embraces the winter wheat region; it is supplied with valuable deposits of the priceless metals, timber, and stone, an abundance of water, and with a temperature so mild as to render it extremely healthful and prolific. It can supply vast quantities of game as well as subsist countless herd of cattle; and for the development of this region railways are absolutely essential.

Congress has donated a strip of land about ten miles wide through Minnesota, and during the remaining 1543 miles, twenty miles on either side. Its length will be 1775 miles from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, and the lands donated will embrace 66,360 square miles, or 42,170,400 acres, which, at a valuation of $2·50 per acre, would create a fund amounting to $159,817 per mile, for the construction of the line. The rivers which traverse the section will greatly assist in bringing trade to the road, and along their banks great cities may be built, and an agricultural population find every means of support. The necessary iron can be secured from the Lake Superior region. An extent of country equal to that before mentioned will be found in British America, which will also furnish business for the proposed line, and which it will, in turn, aid in developing.

From the eastern terminus of the road, at the west end of Lake Superior, the remainder of the distance to the East ought to be by water, in which connection the General touched upon the condition of the lake and river outlets, and the improvements now required upon them. If Superior City be made the terminus, the harbor and docks can be built at a cost of $750,000; if Ashland or Bayfield, the cost of these improvements would be greatly lessened, but this would necessitate the construction of fifty or sixty miles more of railroad. If Duluth should be the terminus, the harbor and docks would cost $1,000,000.

The next important improvement on the route is St. Mary's Canal, the docks in which ought to be deepened so as to give sixteen feet upon the mitre sills, against only ten and two-thirds feet at the present time, and the canal should be made seventeen feet deep with vertical. The entrance should be made safe, and another lock should be built alongside the present lock, with a chamber 350 by 50 feet, overcoming the fall with one lift. The estimated cost of these improvements is $250,000, all of which can be accomplished without detriment to the present canal. Some improvements, such as removing rocks, straightening of some channels, etc., would be required in St. Mary's river, the entire cost of which, it is thought, will not exceed $149,021. These improvements once made, vessels could pass in the channel and make the passage as well in darkness as in light, which they cannot do at present.

The ship canal on the St. Clair Flats ought, in the opinion of General Cram, to be deepened so as to give sixteen feet of water, which can be done at an additional cost of $80,000, or it may be made twenty feet deep at an expenditure of $50,000. It is already seven-eighths finished, and will be completed about the first of August, 1870.

The important question of constructing a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the American side, was next discussed. Of the numerous plans proposed for carrying this stupendous project into execution, the General expressed his preference for that of Mr. John Burr, of Detroit, who proposes to make a short cut of eight miles from Slosser to Lewiston, and to overcome the entire fall by one lock of more than 300 feet rise. [The details of the plan have been already published in the *Free Press*.] The Well and Canal is not adequate to the demands of commerce, and it would be a bad idea to expend our money for its enlargement, especially as it is upon foreign soil. The other plans proposed by Colonels Blount and Forshey may properly be reckoned of questionable utility, the first involving numerous locks, and the other being a complex and dangerous system. If the Welland Canal were sought to be enlarged, it would be necessary, no doubt, to dispose of a large amount of rock at the entrance in Lake Erie, which would involve much too great expense and delay. The speaker stated that there were some questions yet remaining to be determined, principally concerning the practicability of Mr. Burt's plan, as arrangements for preventing the damaging effects of cascades from the rocks, which might perhaps be accomplished by a plating of iron, the resisting power of his great gates, and the ingenious arrangement of his counterpoises. The plan, however, looks promising, and he would not be surprised to find that it will eventually be adopted.

General Cram considered the plan proposed by Colonel Forshey, a description of which could be little understood, by no means practicable, and withal fraught with danger, and likely to result in reactions and damaging delays, repairing and adjusting machinery. The canal of the short route could, in his opinion, be easily defended in case of war, and, taking all things into consideration, he was in favor of that route over the others. The probable cost would be some $12,000,000.

After passing Lewiston there are no obstructions to navigation until reaching Gulop Rapids, in the river St. Lawrence. Here is encountered a reach of 106 miles, extending as far down as Montreal, in which there are seven rapids, around which Canadians have constructed small canals. Passenger steamers jump these rapids. Other craft go through the canals, which allow the passage of vessels only 186 feet long, and 43 feet beam, the maximum burden of which is 300 tons, equal to a carrying capacity of 10,000 bushels of wheat. The cost of enlarging these canals to chambers 46 by 350 feet, giving a depth of 16 feet of water, would be about $5,200,000. From Montreal to Three Rivers, up to which latter place tidewater comes, is 90 miles, in which ships drawing 30 feet of water safely navigate, and from Three Rivers to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is 500 miles more.

The extent of the various branches of the proposed inter-oceanic line is shown in the following table:—

	Miles.
Northern Pacific Railroad	1775
Lake Superior, Huron "	1087
River navigation	353
Canal navigation	53
Total	3268

The following shows the estimated expenses:—

Northern Pacific, $46,283 per mile	$82,152,325
Harbors and docks	1,000,000
Improving Sault Canals	250,000
Deepening St. Clair Flats, canal, etc	45,000
Niagara Ship Canal	13,457,250
Enlarging St. Lawrence Canals	5,200,000
Total	$102,253,605

The cost of all the work, except the construction of the railroads, would be $20,101,280.

The estimated time that would be required for moving heavy freight from Puget Sound to tide water is: by rail, six days and two hours would be consumed; on the lakes, allowing one day for transshipment, six days and fifteen hours; on the canals, one day and three hours, and in the locks one day and three hours, making a total of sixteen days and eighteen hours.

The cost per ton of freight from Puget Sound to Lake Superior would be $22·19 upon the water, afterwards $3·33, making a total from tidewater to tidewater of $25·52. At the present time it costs $9·25 to move a ton of freight from Lake Superior via Erie Canal to the seaboard.

Unobstructed navigation would be gained by the proposed improvements on the American side of the lakes and rivers as far as a point in the river St. Lawrence, sixty-five miles east of Lake Ontario, and their construction would pay if only to accomplish this. It is probable that our future relations with Canada will be such that no difficulties need be apprehended, and that the works on both sides would constitute one harmonious whole.

The address was listened to with deep interest, and, at its conclusion, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered General Cram for his address, 500 copies of which have been ordered printed in pamphlet form.

—Almost every day's Southern exchanges mention the fact that gin houses, frequently containing many bales of cotton, here and there in the South, have been burned by incendiaries.

STATE FINANCES.

The Annual Report of the State Treasurer—The Financial Condition of the Commonwealth During the Year 1869—Suggestions to the Legislature.

The following is the report of R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, showing the financial operations of the Commonwealth during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Gentlemen:—In the performance of my duty I have the honor to submit the following report of the finances of the State, and my action since these affairs have been under my control:—

The indebtedness of the Commonwealth at the end of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, was $33,286,946·13.

The indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869, was $32,814,540·95, showing a reduction during the period of $472,405·18.

The total debt as given above amounts to the sum of $32,814,540·95, from which sum should be deducted the following amounts, now in the Treasury, and set apart for the payment of the debt. Amount on hand for the payment of overdue loans, interest certificates, and relief notes, $382,314·02; amount applicable to the payment of the five per cent. loan maturing July 1, 1870, and now payable on call, $1,018,548·47; total, $1,400,862·49.

Total debt, less cash in the Treasury on November 30, 1869, $31,413,678·46.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, exclusive of loans and premiums and interest thereon, were $5,214,867·61. For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869, with similar deductions, $5,230,264·94.

The total payments for the year ending November 30, 1868, exclusive of loans redeemed and interest paid on overdue loans, amounted to $4,392,539·19. The total payments for the year ending November 30, 1869, with similar exceptions, amounted to $4,381,356·98.

The total receipts for the year ending November 30, 1869, amounted to $5,241,711·28. Balance in the Treasury November 30, 1868, $1,012,925·37.

Total moneys received by me, $6,254,636·65. The total payments for the year ending November 30, 1869, were $4,853,774·16. Showing a balance in the Treasury on November 30, 1869, of $1,400,862·49.

THE SINKING FUND.

At this point I deem it proper to explain to the Legislature the action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with reference to this balance, and also to show the exact obligations assumed by them, and the reasons which governed their action in the premises.

The amount of debt payable on call on the 30th of day of October, 1869, was $385,668·87, and the moneys held by the Treasurer, in excess of these claims, amounted to $1,140,781·17. To let this money remain idle while the State owed a large debt, seemed doubtful policy, particularly as our State now enjoys a very high character for excellent credit—admitted to be higher than that of any other State in the Union. If our credit had been liable to any unfavorable shock, holding a considerable balance might, perhaps, have been defended on some financial principles. But, in view of our good standing in the money market, the retention of so large a sum seemed to me unnecessary, if it were not unwise. I therefore proposed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to call in the five per cent. loan maturing July 1, 1870, and to offer to pay it on demand with accrued interest to date of presentation, giving notice at the same time, that interest would cease on July 1, 1870. The amount of this loan was $1,642,158·29.

While I do not hesitate to affirm the wisdom of this act, it has placed the Treasury in the position of being voluntarily liable for a sum much greater than the amount of cash on hand. Its liabilities now are as follows:—

The amount outstanding, and payable on call, of overdue loans, etc., is $382,314·02; the amount of the loan outstanding, which I am now authorized and directed to pay, is $1,483,815·65; showing a total of liabilities of $1,866,129·67, or an excess over the amount of cash on hand of $465,367·18. My ability to meet these calls will depend, first, on a prompt and rigid collection of the revenue; second, unremitting efforts to force the payment of taxes heretofore evaded, and now the subject of legal action; third, the gradual presentation of the loan at the office of the Treasury for redemption. For the first two of these I hold myself responsible. For the last I rely on the unsullied and excellent credit of the Commonwealth.

THE RECEIPTS.

The gross receipts from all sources into the Treasury for the last fiscal year were $5,241,711·18, a sum which appears to be sufficient for the current expenses of the Government and a gradual extinction of the State debt. But the attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the manner in which the income is distributed by law, and a necessity for a change in its distribution. As the law now stands, the amount set apart for the payment of the general expenses of the Government was, for the past year, $1,677,151·91, while the actual amount paid on account of general expenses was $2,596,059·86, or $916,907·95 more than the sum provided to meet this item of expenditure. In my judgment a change in the law will be necessary to meet this difficulty, and I content myself with directing the attention of the Legislature to this subject.

UNCOLLECTED TAXES.

A large amount of uncollected taxes has accumulated in times past, until it has reached the enormous total of $1,300,000. Efforts are now being made to collect this by legal process. I am sanguine that a large proportion of this sum will be recovered, and to that extent relieve the tax payers. So far as the suits of the Commonwealth against these delinquents have progressed, we are justified in looking forward with hope. One of them—that against the Credit Mobilier of America—has been tried, and resulted in a verdict against that corporation, and in favor of the Commonwealth, for $407,000. The claims yet in controversy possess equal merit with the one just decided in our favor, and it is fair to hope for final triumph in them all.

ESTIMATED INCOME.

The revenues are believed to be ample; and with economy will enable the State to meet its current expenses, and to continue the payment of a portion of the funded debt yearly without negotiating a loan for that purpose. This has been done during my administration of the Treasury, for the first time, I think, in the history of the State. And while I am not vain enough to claim any credit for the improved condition of our finances, I am ardent enough to hope that there may not be any retrogression from this flattering prosperity; and I trust my successors may be enabled to continue a course which commends itself to every tax-payer in the State.

SURPLUS FUNDS.

Notwithstanding the calling in of a large portion of the debt, there still is a large amount of money accumulated in the Treasury, as will be seen from the annexed statements. The State should derive some benefit from this accumulation. To secure this benefit, I suggest that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to purchase the bonds of the Commonwealth at the price which they command from time to time. In speaking simply as a business man, this appears to me the proper course to pursue. It is certainly wise to reduce the debt with the surplus fund. It is impossible to do this if an arbitrary price is fixed on the bonds below their commercial value. The commercial theory is, that if the bonds of the State are worth more than par to the holder, they are worth no less a sum to the State; for by the payment of one premium the debt is permanently reduced, and the interest ceases for all time to come.

My wish is that the Legislature shall provide some way to utilize the balance, which cannot be prevented from accumulating, and I commit the subject to their wisdom.

BOND OF THE TREASURER.

The bond now required of the Treasurer is $80,000. If any bond can furnish the State additional security where the officer has at stake not only his reputation, but his character for the faithful performance of a public trust, then this bond is ridiculously inadequate as a safeguard to the State. To secure such a safeguard, through this agency, the bond should be largely increased, and I recommend that it be raised to a sum not less than $250,000.

CREDIT OF THE STATE.

The vocation of those who once insisted that our debt could never be paid ended the moment we began to reduce its total. In like manner the people will not be apt to believe those who insist that our financial affairs are mismanaged, in the face of the inexorable fact that Pennsylvania maintains a credit in every money market and on stock exchange superior to that of any State in the American Union.

I am justified, I hope, in congratulating the Legislature on the excellent condition of our finances; on the fact that the estimated revenues are sufficient for the current year; that no increase of taxation is necessary; that the prosperity of the people renders the usual income sure, and that, under this prosperity, we are each year paying, without distress to our citizens, the great debt bequeathed to us by the last generation.

The Legislature has cast upon it the responsibility of levying all taxes, by means of which money flows into the Treasury. By their direction alone can any money be paid out. As they have the responsibility of providing ways and means, and directing all expenditures, so, too, have they a right to all the honor which must flow from the successful working of our financial affairs. Economy in legislation relating to expenditures on their part, and an intelligent management on the part of the executive officer whom they choose to collect and manage the revenue, now seem to be the only things necessary to enable Pennsylvania to speedily pay off the residue of her once enormous debt, and to assume a position of prosperity which shall render her alike the pride of her own people and the envy of her sister States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

EXCITING SCENE.

A Madman Breaks from an Asylum—A Wild Chase and Desperate Struggle.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday has the following:—

Alexander Dutton, proprietor of the livery stable in the rear of the Sherman House, who is an old and well-known resident of this city, was suddenly and quite unaccountably afflicted with mental derangement on last Monday. He came to the barn at the usual hour in the morning, and soon began to show symptoms of mental aberration, which shortly developed into unmistakable proofs of insanity. Mr. Dutton is a man of prodigious physical strength, and it was not long before he brought some of it to play upon the stable men. Nothing serious occurred, however, and with kind words he was kept in pretty good humor. Mr. Dutton's friends, having a feeling of delicacy about keeping him shackled, or otherwise in close confinement, yesterday gave him into the hands of the Sheriff for safe keeping, until such time as might elapse before he could be removed to the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville. Yesterday afternoon he was quite docile, and the officers allowed him the privilege of the Sheriff's office in the basement. He seemed well pleased with the arrangement, and for a time amused himself in giving all manner of orders to all sorts of imaginary people. But suddenly a great change came over him. His eyes began to look fierce and wild, he rolled up his sleeves as for combat, and suddenly, to the surprise of a half a dozen bailiffs and a dozen loungers, jumped upon a table, and with a yell, sprang through the window. He carried sash and all before him, and the clatter was great. Before the Sheriff's officers could fairly realize the situation he was half a block away. As soon as possible the men entered upon the chase, and filled the air with their cries of "Stop that man." At the northeast corner of the square a dozen or more hackmen are usually congregated, and fully that number placed themselves in line, at the gate, to stop the madman's progress. But they proved little better than straws in his way, and he brushed them away as he would a cobweb. But the hackmen were persistent, and harassed him in a way that delayed his progress, and allowed Jailor Foltz to come upon the scene. They grappled each other with the strength of Samsons. They swayed to and fro like mountains in labor, and it was only after a Herculean effort that Mr. Foltz got any advantage over his maddened and powerful adversary. When finally secured, the unfortunate man raved in a distressing manner, and it was long before his wrath could be appeased. Finally, on being returned to jail, he became good-natured again, and took great delight in ordering about more imaginary hirelings. This case is truly a sad one. It is to be hoped that this attack of insanity will be of but short duration.

THE GENTLEMEN'S JOURNALS.

"Wilkes' Spirit" Agt. "Turf, Field, and Farm."

Yesterday afternoon Charles J. Foster appeared before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, New York, and made complaint that *The Turf, Field, and Farm*, a newspaper published at No. 37 Park row, had published an editorial, entitled "Dying of Criticism," which he believes to mean George Wilkes, editor and proprietor of *Wilkes' Spirit*, and that the words and language used are libellous and scandalous towards Mr. Wilkes, who is meant, as deponent believes. *The Turf, Field, and Farm*, it is further alleged in the affidavit, is edited by Saunders D. Bunce and J. C. Simpson, and that the printing, publishing, and circulating of the newspaper containing this article was done maliciously and wilfully by Bunce and Simpson, "with the intent to degrade the said Wilkes in the community, and has a tendency to provoke a breach of the peace." The following is the portion of the article complained of:—

"Unlike the famous author of polished epigrams, the second Sampson is an editor and not a popular orator. He opened his infant eyes upon this earth, Heaven knows how, when, or where. He grew to manhood, loving Governor Seward much because he refused to pardon a youthful indiscretion. For a while he made his home on the Pacific coast, teaching the adventurous men of that golden land the value of law and order; winning immortality as the friend and heir of the murdered Broderick, and then returning to New York with the spoils of friendship to establish a sporting paper, gaining fresh laurels by driving the genial Wm. T. Porter, a ruined man, into a drunkard's grave. Since then he has figured at many a prize fight, has been an honored guest at the Palace of St. James without the knowledge of the Queen; assisted in carrying on a stupendous war by speculating in substitutes; has furnished Congress and the Government with ideas of practical importance; has become a moral censor; has purified and elevated the turf; has ably represented American character abroad; has demonstrated the generosity of his nature by riding through the streets of Paris in an open carriage with the Menken; has grown merry at the courtesan's wine table, and then has shown his gratitude to the profession by making it the subject of a sensational newspaper article. Recently he has amused himself with slaughtering the entire English nation, Queen and all, and has knocked the Harvard Four on the head, simply because they had the manliness to confess that they had been fairly beaten in the late international match on the Thames. His ambition is boundless. Like Alexander, he continually sighs for new worlds to conquer. Having killed off everybody of importance with his sledge-hammer criticism, he now deigns, with a single stroke of his pen, to wipe out of existence the *Turf, Field, and Farm*. We are extremely sensitive, and it is not to be presumed that we can withstand his ferocious assaults. Already we are wounded to the heart, and have written to Mr. Conner, the 'able Maurius,' to prepare our obituary; or, if he have not time to get up a first-class obituary, to at least furnish us with a brief but touching epitaph."

FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Matters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—The political excitement at Annapolis yesterday grew into a considerable fight amongst several axe-grinders, who were arrested and held to keep the peace.

John Thompson, in the interest of Colton Edelton, the Annapolis representative, gets the State printing, in which A. Mills, of Baltimore, has also a compromise interest.

Nearly half the Baltimore Democracy are applicants for office under Governor Bowie.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Operators' Strike—They Euchre the Bankers' and Brokers' Line—California News—Maryland Politics.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Scattering of Army Officers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Secretary Belknap is determined to clear Washington of army officers as far as possible. Accordingly, he will shortly order nearly all the officers in charge of the different branches of the War Department to stations in the Far West, where he thinks they can better serve their country than in idleness in Washington.

Our Iron-clads.

The iron-clads which were brought to New Orleans from Mound City last summer for repairs will remain there during the winter, where they will be kept in proper order to be brought to a Northern station early in the spring.

The Strike in the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Richmond *State Journal*, received here this morning, states that in consequence of the strike they have no news from any point. This contradicts the statement of the Telegraph Company that Richmond operatives had resumed work.

The Executive Committee of the National Labor Union is in session at Willard's to-day, and will pass resolutions sustaining the telegraph strikers.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Telegraphic Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company was this morning officially notified by the Telegraphers' Protective League that they must stop sending and receiving the business of the Western Union Company. It appears that the Bankers' and Brokers' is in a great measure owned and controlled by the Western Union, which has been using it to help them out of their present difficulties. The Bankers' and Brokers' line operators are nearly all members of the League, and if the company persists in doing the business of the Western Union they will strike at a moment's notice when ordered to do so by the Grand Chief Operator of the League.

A despatch was received here this morning at the headquarters of the strikers, dated Freeport, Ill., stating that the operators of the Northern Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, held a meeting last night and resolved to sustain the strikers and give them all the material aid in their power.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Billiards in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Deery and Dion are practising daily for the championship billiard match to come off on Saturday. Much excitement is felt in the result. The indications are that the case will be closely contested.

Newspaper Enterprise.

The *Bulletin* to-day is printed on its eight-cylinder lightning press, the first of the kind on the Pacific coast.

Coal Oil Declined.

Devves coal oil is quoted at 55c., a decline of 20c.

New Steamship Line.

William H. Webb, of New York, and the merchants of Los Angelos were in consultation yesterday, with reference to the establishment of a line of opposition steamers on the Southern coast. The interview was satisfactory.

More Earthquakes.

A severe earthquake occurred at Bakersville on the night of the 3d inst.

Mining Matters.

The Crown Point Mining Company have levied an assessment of $7·50 per share, which will be delinquent on the 8th of February.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Flour quiet at $4·62½@5·50. Choice wheat $1·65. Legal-tenders, 83½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Relic of Port Royal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The U. S. steamer Wabash, 42 guns, now undergoing repairs at the navy yard here, was in the thickest of the fight in the great naval bombardment of the forts at Port Royal in November, 1861, taking the lead, as the flag-ship of Commodore Dupont. At one time she was within six hundred yards of the Rebel batteries. The shot from Fort Walker penetrated her hull in several places, and a considerable number lodged in her timbers, besides cutting off her mainmast and disabling one gun. On Monday the workmen extracted two solid shot from her frame—one a shot from a ten-inch Columbiad, which entered beneath the water's edge, abaft the mainmast; the other a six-inch 32-pounder shot, from another portion of her hull; both being on the starboard side, which lay next to Fort Walker. The wood of the vessel adhered to portions of the surface very closely, and both of them had a very rough and ugly look. They are to be placed in the Navy Yard Museum at Boston, and will remain valuable and suggestive souvenirs of the part taken by the United States navy in the "war for freedom."

FROM THE WEST.

Meeting of Strikers in Cleveland.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 7.—A large meeting of telegraph strikers of this and neighboring cities was held here last night, and addressed by R. F. Trevellick, President of the National Labor Union of the United States. He said that 600,000 men sympathized with them in their struggle for justice, and that he pledged the telegraphers the support of the entire Labor Union throughout the length and breadth of the United States. After the meeting Mr. Trevellick sent despatches to officers of the Union at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other places, telling them to do all in their power to aid the strikers.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 73f. 90c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 7.—Petroleum opened firmer but unchanged.

BREMEN, Jan. 7.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged last night.

HAMBURG, Jan. 7.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged last night

LONDON, Jan. 7—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92⅜. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87; 1865s, old, 86¼; 1867s, 85⅝; ten-forties, 84⅜. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 102¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 9000 were for export and 8000 for speculation. Stock 352,000 bales, of which 91,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week 61,000 bales, of which 31,000 are American. California Wheat, 9s. 6d.; red Western, 8s. 1d.@8s. 2d.

LONDON, Jan. 7—11 A. M.—Turpentine, 28s.@28s. 3d.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 7—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92⅜. American securities dull; 5-20s of 1862, 86⅞. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—1 P. M.—Cotton—The sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Stock of Cotton afloat, 270,000 bales, of which 186,000 are American. Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are quiet. Wheat, 9s. 4d.@9s. 5d. for California white, and 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. for red winter. Receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days, 20,000 quarters, of which 15,000 are American. Flour, 22s. Corn, 28s. 6d. Lard, 71s. Bacon, 61s. 6d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Jan. 7, 1870.

Judging by the freer action of the banks in the matter of discounts, the turning point of the currency market has been reached, and appearances generally indicate easier rates for all classes of loans early in the coming week. The wants of depositors are supplied at the banks on limited amounts at the usual rates, but in the outside market the very best mercantile paper passes at 10 per cent. or over, according to the pressure or credit of the applicants. The activity in stocks is absorbing considerable loose funds, and as prices are somewhat inflated, it will take more money to carry them, and this feature will continue to affect the business in call loans. The rates are 6@7 per cent., the latter on the street.

Gold is again strong, opening at 121¼, advancing as high as 121⅜, and closing strong at noon at 121⅜.

The market in Government bonds follows in the wake of specie, and prices have generally advanced.

There was a very active demand for stocks this morning, and the transactions were heavy at a further advance.

City loans were active, with sales at 100⅛ for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan sold at 91½, strong.

Reading Railroad was active; sales at 47⅛@47¾, and 47⅞, b. 30. Pennsylvania Railroad was wanted, and sold at 55. Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 119¾; Minehill Railroad at 52; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅝, and 28¾, b. o.

In Canal stocks there was more doing; sales of Lehigh at 33⅛, and ⅛, b. o.

In Bank stocks there were sales of Philadelphia at 155, and Northern Liberties at 123. The balance of the list was neglected.

—The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, in accordance with the act of Assembly, publish a list of their assets, consisting of mortgages, loans, bank, railroad, and other corporation shares, real estate, and cash, and amounting in the aggregate to $1,034,290·42.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$1200 City 6s, New	100⅛	42 sh Penna RR	54⅞
$700 do......ls.	100⅛	2 do	54¾
$1000 do......s5.	100⅛	150 do......ls.	55
$4000 do	100⅛	300 Reading .ls.s60.	47⅛
$500 do	100⅛	100 do	47½
$4200 do......ls.	100⅛	300 do ..ls.b30.	47⅜
$8000 C & A m 6s, 89.	93	200 do......ls.	47½
$1000 do	93	200 do......ls.	47·56
$1000 C & Am 6s, 89.	82	100 sh Leh N St. b60	33⅛
$1500 Leh Con 6s... b5wn	76	200 do.....b30.	33⅛
$1000 N Pa 10s	108	200 do......b5.	33⅛
$2000 Leh gold L	91½	51 sh Minehill R..ls d bill	52
$1000 Phil & E 7s. b5.	84⅝	160 sh Leh Val..d b. lots	52¾
$200 do.......c.	84⅝	200 sh Phil & E R	28⅝
12 sh Phil Bk..b10.	155½	100 do.....b30.	28¾
10 sh Bk N Lib	123		
27 sh Cam & Am. ls.	119		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1862, 114⅝@114⅞; do. 1864, 114@114¼; do. 1865, 114@114⅜; do. 1865, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1867, do. 113⅝@113⅜; do. 1868, do., 113⅜@113⅛; 10-40s, 111⅜@111⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅜@109⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121⅛@121⅜; Silver, 117@119.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅜@114⅝; do., 1864, 114@114¼; do., 1865, 114@114⅝; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1868, 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s, 111⅛@112; Cur. 6s, 109⅝@109⅞. Gold, 121⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.—The Flour market is without change, there being no demand for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who manifest no disposition to purchase beyond their immediate wants. A few hundred barrels were taken, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5·75@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality, including 500 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms. Rye Flour sells at $5@5·12½ per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in Wheat, but prices remain without change. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·28@1·30, and Delaware do. at $1·30@1·32. 500 bushels Western Rye sold at $1. Corn is without quotable change; sales of old yellow at $1@1·02; 3000 bushels new do. at 88@93c., and Western mixed at $1. Oat are without improvement; sale of Pennsylvania at 55@57c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Whisky is steady at 99c for wood, and $1·02 for iron-bound Western.

—The papers have been reporting for the last two months that "a young lady is running for Engrossing Clerk in the California Legislature." As the office was filled long ago by the election of a man, and as the young lady must be weary from running by this time, it is suggested that she be permitted to rest in the future.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Passed out from Norfolk—Brig Cecelia, for Liverpool. Arrived, barquentine Wyborg, from Rio in 52 days, for orders. The steamship Liberty passed out, bound to Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Arrived, ships Asa Eldridge, Dexter, and S. G. Reed, from New York; Emma Maria, from Hamburg; and Montana, from Australia. Cleared, ship Speranza, for London, with 14,000 sacks of wheat. Sailed, ship Jessica, for Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............JANUARY 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........27 | 11 A. M..........35 | 2 P. M..........36

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, 38 days from Liverpool, with mdse. and 55 passengers to Cope Bros.

Br. ship John Barbour, Chapman, 49 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

N. G. barque Statsroad Brock, Nicolaysen, 48 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, 6 days from Providence, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Charles E. Jackson, Culin, 5 days from Salem, Mass., with mdse. to captain.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, from Newport.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Providence.

Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, from New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sanspareil, McAlpine, from Antwerp for Savannah, was off Hastings 22d ult.

Barque Mariadna I, Santos, for Philadelphia, remained at Lisbon 21st ult., wind bound.

Barque Soli deo Gloria, Wienandt, hence, at Bremerhaven 21st ult.

Barque Malvina Degner, Sprenger, hence, at Genoa 21st ultimo.

Brig J. R. Dewes, Hand, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 16th ult.

THAT "CHILD OF SIN."

More About Medora Leigh—Her Melancholy Story and Her "Strange, Abnormal Propensities."

We referred a few days ago to the story of Medora Leigh, just published in England, and the book itself having now come to hand, we lay before our readers the essential portions of it. Like Mrs. Stowe's *Atlantic* article and her "Lady Byron Vindicated," this volume is got up for sale, and it is filled with a vast amount of irrelevant matter that has no positive value. The editor is Dr. Charles Mackay, well known as a bitter British Copperhead, and the fact of Mrs. Stowe being a Northern woman and an abolitionist is made the pretext for numerous sneers at the loyal portion of the American people, whom Dr. Mackay attempts to make responsible for Mrs. Stowe's indiscretion and bad taste. More than one-third of the book is a review of her *Atlantic* article, in which the editor goes over the same ground, and not by any means in as able a manner, as most of the newspapers and magazines of America and England; and another third is taken up with a vindication of Lord Byron and a report of conversations with Lord Byron in Greece by the gentleman who afterwards acted in behalf of Medora Leigh. All this is pure padding, intended to swell the volume to a salable size, and much of it is but a repetition of what has been said again and again. The matter of real importance is the autobiography of Medora Leigh, the fourth daughter of Lord Byron's sister, and the unfortunate creature whom Mrs. Stowe designates as the "child of sin." This autobiography is introduced as follows:—

In the summer of 1843, twenty-seven years after the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, and nineteen years after the death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, there arrived in London from Paris and the south of France, where she had resided for some time previously, a young lady, with a pretty little daughter, nine or ten years old. The lady represented herself as the fourth child of the Hon. Augusta Leigh, the sister of Lord Byron. She was born, she said, in 1815, and was consequently in her twenty-eighth year. She was good-looking rather than eminently handsome, had dark eyes and hair, and a dark complexion, and was altogether a very lively and agreeable person: She was not, however, in strong health; and, worst of all to her at the moment, she was without the means of subsistence for herself and daughter, the little girl Marie, to whom she was passionately attached, and whom she had brought with her from Hyeres. She had come to England to urge a claim which she had, or fancied she had, upon the generosity and kind feeling of Lady Byron; and her expenses from Paris to London had been defrayed by Captain De B——, a gallant veteran of the British army, who had served through the Peninsular war in the 71st Regiment, and had received several severe wounds at the battle of Waterloo, for which he enjoyed a pension of £100 per annum. This officer, who had long been resident in the South of France, had found Miss Leigh in Paris in a state of utter destitution, had heard her sad story, had relieved her to the extent his limited means allowed, and had defrayed the charges of her return to England, in order that she might plead her cause in person with her wealthy and powerful relatives, and especially with Lady Byron, who had long treated her with motherly affection, and paid for her maintenance, but who had suddenly withdrawn her favor, and left her and her child to perish of neglect and hunger. Captain De B—— (the officer just mentioned), in the course of a business visit to his London correspondents, incidentally mentioned, as a reason for requiring some more money than usual, the circumstances of his extra expenditure for Miss Leigh, whose parentage he stated, alleging her to be the daughter of Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh. This strange statement, if only as an apparent solution of the hitherto undivulged cause of the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, naturally excited great curiosity and interest in those who heard it, particularly in one of the partners, who had spent some days in Lord Byron's company in one of the Greek islands, and he determined to inquire into the truth of is. Miss Leigh proved to his entire satisfaction, by documentary evidence in her possession, that she was indeed the daughter of the Hon. Augusta Leigh; detailed to him, and afterwards gave him in writing, the whole history of her unhappy life; and so deeply impressed him in her favor that he took measures, without divulging their object, to obtain confidential access to some of the high personages interested in her case, in order, if possible, that she might be reinstated in the high position which she had formerly held in Lady Byron's affections, and which she had strangely forfeited, without, as she knew, any fault of her own. She alleged (as it satisfactorily appears from other and corroboratory evidence, with perfect truth) that her mother, Mrs. Leigh, and her aunt, Lady Byron, had given her what is called in legal parlance a "deed of appointment," by which the sum of £3000 was to become payable to her after the death of these ladies. She was in such dire distress, on the very brink of starvation, dependent wholly upon the pitying charity of an unwealthy officer, on whom she had no claim beyond that of common humanity, that she desired to sell her reversionary interest for whatever sum, however moderate, it might realize in the market. She also claimed a box of valuable family papers and letters which she had entrusted to Lady Byron's custody, but which was said to have been stolen from Lady Byron's house in Moore Place, by a French waiting-woman and her husband, a valet or courier, who had been employed by Lady Byron, in the days when she and Miss Leigh were friends, to act as her servants in the South of France. This man being, as was believed, in possession of the box and documents, attempted to extort money from Lady Byron, and from the Earl and Countess of Lovelace, by threats of publishing the particulars of Miss Leigh's birth and parentage, which he thought would be painful to all the noble families interested in and related to the Hon. Mrs. Leigh and her husband. The most active of the two partners in the firm to whom Miss Leigh was introduced by their client—the most active, at least, as far as this poor lady's case was concerned—was a gentleman whom, for the purposes of this narrative, we shall designate by the initial letter of his name as Mr. S——. The documents and papers on which this narrative is founded came from his hands, and are published by his consent and authority. The originals are in the possession of the publishers of this volume, and will be shown to any one who has any legal pretense to inspect them.

Then follows a dissertation on the pedigree of the Byron family, and the efforts made by the friend of Medora to effect a reconciliation with Lady Byron through her legal advisers. Medora on her part wrote out and placed in the hands of Mr. S—— all the circumstances of her life from her fifteenth year, and it is this autobiography that now appears an important element in the Byron controversy. Dr. Mackay tells how this document came into his hands,

[*Continued on the Second Page.*]

Continued from the First Page.

and there is no good reason to doubt its genuineness. The following is

The Autobiography.

"I am the fourth child of a family of seven. (Miss Leigh does not mention her own name or that of her mother at the commencement of her narrative, but plunges at once, in Homeric fashion, into the detail of the events which decided her fate.) My eldest sister, Georgiana, married Mr. Henry Trevanion, a distant cousin, in 1826, when I was eleven years old. The marriage, which had met the approbation of no one except my mother, did not turn out very happily, owing to the smallness of fortune and the uneven temper of both parties. I was frequently called in to keep them company, and in March, 1829 (after they had been married three years), it was decided that I should accompany them to a country house which had been placed at their disposal by my aunt Annabella, Lady Byron, during the time of my sister's approaching confinement. The house was in the neighborhood of Canterbury. The last injunctions and admonitions I received from my mother on starting, were to devote myself in all things to please my brother-in-law, Mr. Trevanion; to get rid of the dislike I entertained for him, and to cease ridiculing him, as I had been in the habit of doing. I was urged more particularly to this course of behavior in consideration not alone of his delicate health, but of the poverty which made him peculiarly sensitive. I promised compliance, and accompanied them to the country, as my mother and sister had arranged. My sister's illness, before her confinement, was the occasion of my being left much alone with Mr. Trevanion. Indeed, I found myself thrown entirely upon him for society. I was with him both in doors and out, by day and by night, and was frequently sent by my sister into his bedroom on errands, after every one else in the house had retired to rest. Some months passed in this manner, during which Mr. Trevanion took advantage of my youth and weakness, and effected my ruin, and I found myself likely to become a mother, by one I had ever disliked. Mr. Trevanion, when made aware of my position, implored me to tell Georgiana the truth, and throw him and myself upon her mercy. I did so. My misery and my repentance appeared to move her much; and she blamed herself for having thrown me so much in Henry's (Mr. Trevanion's) way. I was but fifteen years of age at the time—in the year 1830. My sister concerted with her husband as to the steps to be taken, and it was agreed between them that they should ask my mother's permission to take me abroad along with them. Permission was obtained without much difficulty, and when I was within three or four months of my confinement, I was taken by them to Calais. The misery and anguish of mind which I suffered contributed, along with my weak state of health, to bring on a premature confinement; and I was delivered clandestinely, under my sister's roof, of a male child which was taken away, to be brought up under the charge of the medical gentleman who attended me. Three months afterwards, when my health was partially restored, Mr. and Mrs. Trevanion returned to England with me—they to the house of an aunt, and I to the house of my mother. My mother did not appear to have a suspicion of any kind. Mr. Trevanion came very often—almost daily—to see me, and his visits were not in any way discouraged by my mother. My mother at this time endeavored to force me, much against my wish, into society and balls, though I endeavored to excuse myself on account of my extreme youth, and by the fact that I was in mourning for another sister whom we had recently lost. (Here Miss Leigh enters into the details of some efforts that she was informed were made, in some unaccountable and very mysterious way, by the then Lord Byron, or a person deputed by him, to discover the facts connected with the birth of her child; and of her being informed by the doctor at Calais, who had taken charge of it, that it had died at three months old of convulsions. She goes on to say):—During the whole autumn and winter of this year I was constantly left in Henry (Trevanion's) society; and early in 1831, I, for the second time, found myself likely to become a mother. He begged and entreated me to confide in my mother, and wrote a letter, which I copied and signed, in which I invoked her assissance in my trouble. She burned this letter as soon as she read it, and was at first very kind to me; though she afterwards became very cruel. It was finally agreed between her and Georgiana that I should again leave London, and accompany my sister and her husband into the country—I was not told what part. This was in March, 1831. In June of the same year, or three months afterwards, Colonel Leigh* unexpectedly arrived at the country house, preceded by an attorney and a sheriff's officer.† These parties having gained admittance, Colonel Leigh drove up to the door in a travelling carriage. His old coachman was on the box, and a woman, intended to represent a lady's maid, sat inside. What ensued was great misery to me. I then believed, *though I had been told the contrary by my sister and her husband*, that Colonel Leigh was my father. I wished to spare him the knowledge of my shame. We were never, any of us, taught to love and honor him. But strange to say, I was his favorite child, and had greater influence over him than any one when he was violent, and would have done anything to hide his faults or spare his feelings. I was allowed to have ten minutes' private conversation alone with Henry, during which he exacted a promise from me that I would escape as soon as possible from my mother, and run away with him. Colonel Leigh proposed to take me home with him, and sent me to my room to prepare for my journey while the carriage waited. I found Georgiana in my room, apparently in great distress of mind. She begged forgiveness of me if she had done me any wrong, assured me that she would immediately procure a divorce, and that then I could marry Henry if disposed to do so. Colonel Leigh showed much emotion, as did every one present; but all his grief seemed dispelled at the first turnpike, *in his eagerness to pass crooked farthings.*‡

"At 12 o'clock at night we arrived in London, and stopped somewhere in the neighborhood of Oxford street, where Colonel Leigh dismissed his own carriage, called a hackney coach from the stand, and made me enter it along with him. We were driven I know not whither, until we arrived at a house where I was given into the charge of a lady. The windows of the room into which I was put were securely nailed and fastened down, and there were outside chains and bolts, and other fastenings to the door. There was every show and ostentation of a prison. During my confinement in this place, Colonel Leigh came to see me three times, when I declined to see him any more. My mother came once. Some religious books were sent to me by one of my aunts, I forget which. After a fortnight, when one day, looking into the street from the closed window, I recognized Trevanion driving by with Georgiana, he saw me; and afterwards, for another fortnight, continued to drive by almost every day. Notes were sewed in my linen when it came from the wash, I did not know by whom, but I suspected my sister. By this means I was enabled to understand the signs he made to me when he drove past the house. One day the lady to whose care I had been entrusted told me that if I liked to walk out of the house nobody would stop me, and showed me how to remove the chains affixed to the door. I did not hesitate in any choice between two evils, but at once put on my bonnet, followed her instructions, and found Trevanion outside waiting to receive me. We left the street with all possible haste and secrecy, which we might have spared ourselves, as nobody attempted to follow us.

"We made our way to the Continent, and for two years after this time lived together as man and wife on the coast of Normandy, under the assumed name of Monsieur and Madame Aubin. My sister applied for the divorce as promised, but Trevanion informed me some time after that it could not be obtained. An active correspondence of some kind was kept up between him and his wife, perhaps about the divorce, and the Earl of Chichester wrote to him several times, urging his separation from me; and though I never read their letters, I was told by Trevanion what they were about, and that he and Lord Chichester could not agree. At last, however, as my health grew more and more delicate every day, and as Trevanion began to lose hope that I should ever bear a living child, he agreed to my wish that we should separate. I wrote to my mother informing her of my earnest desire and intention to enter as a boarder in a convent in Lower Brittany. The letter remained unanswered for a considerable time; but after much delay and difficulty, I left Trevanion and entered a convent, my mother engaging to allow me £60 a year. But I was again likely to become a mother. And now my greatest hope was that I might in some way be able to conceal the delicate state of my health, which forbade the hope that the child would live. Other circumstances combined with this to make me leave the convent, which I did with the permission of the abbess, who also allowed me to have my letters addressed there as usual. I had the hope of entering another convent, at a later time when I should have no reason to leave it, and I did not feel that I was doing wrong. Trevanion was not under the same roof with me, and from the time I entered the convent I never was but as a sister to him. After eight months I gave birth to my little girl (who still lives), to H.'s (Trevanion's) great joy. At that time an uncle of H.'s undertook to come and see him; and he, discovering that I was no longer in a convent, wrote to my mother. We (Trevanion and I) continued to live on, in an old chateau, in a secret and unfrequented spot, in great poverty, but as brother and sister. Henry at this time gave himself up wholly to religion and shooting; I to my child. We never met alone, and seldom met at all. Sixteen months afterwards poverty forced H. to go to England, and after an absence of six weeks he returned with money. Then I saw remains of what I had thought wholly extinguished—his passionate attachment to me. But I was no longer a child; I was twenty-one; and two years' experience had enabled me to know how to resist. I pass over three years of misery; but I am willing to give every detail of what I was made to suffer, though I do not think it is absolutely necessary to do so. In the spring of 1838 the hardships I had endured caused me to fall dangerously ill, and after some days my life, contrary to all expectation, was saved, though I was declared to be in a consumption, without hope of living beyond a few months. The medical man who attended me was very kind, and the little experience of kindness which I had had during my lifetime made me, at his solicitation, confide to him my real history. I asked his aid to free me from the cruelty of one whom I had never really loved, and who by his conduct every day convinced me more and more of his worthlessness. My greatest wish was to die away from him. Through Mr. C.'s means* I wrote to my mother, and my aunt, Lady Chichester, informing them of my position, and imploring the means to free myself. I obtained £5, left Trevanion's roof, and went to the neighboring town, where I continued to receive most affectionate letters from my mother, but very little money. I endeavored to persuade her to allow me regularly £120 per annum—the smallest sum I could live on in a very cheap place. She promised, but did not perform; so that after a year and a half I found I should be compelled, as I was advised to do, to sell the reversion to £3000 which I had, with some difficulty, obtained as a provision for my child, after my death, if I did not wish to be forced to return to Mr. Trevanion. During some months the correspondence between myself and my mother continued as affectionate as ever, I endeavoring all the while to obtain from her the means of existence, and she retaining the deed. At length I wrote to my aunt, Lady Chichester, who had sent me the £5, begging her influence to obtain the deed for me, and to Sir George Stephen, to whom I had applied to sell the reversion, stating that I was sure my aunt, Lady Noel Byron, would use any influence she might possess with my mother, to induce her to give up to me that which was my right. Some months previously, on my having implored interference from England to save me from Mr. Trevanion's tyranny and persecution, Sir R. Horton proposed to me that he (Trevanion) should be thrown into prison for a debt which he had contracted to Lady Noel Byron, at the time of his marriage, and which sum alone had enabled the marriage to take place. I was well aware that it was understood that this sum was never to be repaid. Sir R. Horton assured me of Lady Byron's consent to such a measure. I openly expressed my opinion of such a dishonorable transaction. I rejected such interference, and even informed Mr. Trevanion of what had been proposed to me, in order that he might guard against what was neither honorable nor just. On Sir George Stephen forwarding my letter to Lady Byron, I received a most kind and affectionate letter from Lady Byron, and money, with offers of protection for myself and child, and the power of quitting a neighborhood which was most painful to me. This was in August, 1840. I willingly and joyfully accepted these offers, and accompanied a medical gentleman whom Lady Byron had sent, and met her at Tours, where it was first thought I should reside. Lady Byron, however, proposed that I should accompany her to Paris, and remain with her for a time. I did so, being desirous of attending to the least wishes of one towards whom I had reason to feel so grateful.

"At Fontainebleau, where she was detained by illness, Lady Byron informed me of the cause of the deep interest she felt, and must ever feel, for me. Her husband had been my father. She implored and sought my affection by every means; and almost exacted my confidence to the most unlimited extent. I was willing and anxious, in any and every way I could, to prove both my gratitude and the desire I so sincerely felt to repay by my affection and devotion any pain she must have felt for circumstances connected with my birth and her separation from Lord Byron. Her only wish, she said, was to provide for me, according to Lord Byron's intentions respecting me, and according to my rank in life. She evinced much anxiety for my health and comfort, expressed indignation for all I had suffered, spoke of the comfort I would be to her, and of the necessity that I should be a devoted child to her. There was a Chancery suit begun against my mother, to obtain possession of the deed. All these circumstances decided me on staying with Lady Byron till that should be settled. I received money from her in small sums and presents, but nothing was definitely settled. We continued nine or ten months in Paris. At the latter period of this time, Ada and Lord Lovelace came over, and I received kindness and promises from both, and was made to feel that I was to be Ada's sister in all things, as I was really. In May, 1841, I accompanied Lady Byron to England, and remained for a few months, during which she showed me letters of Lord Byron, relating to her separation, which, as she afterwards said, might be useful in the Chancery suit. Mistreatment of an illness rendered me too ill to quit England that autumn without great difficulty and expense, which I was always anxious to avoid. All this rendered me the more desirous to comply with Lady Byron's earnest wish that I should not leave her, which, she used to say, would cost her her life. Even after my experience I could not believe (though her temper caused me great misery, and her strange arrangements were often most painful) that all her affection was assumed. In May, 1842, my long anxiety in the matter of the Chancery suit was ended. The suit was concluded in a way, without consultation with me, that showed me that all that had been promised me, unsolicited and unsought, was not sincere, and that I had been in a manner sacrificed in my mother's interest. I openly expressed to Lady Byron all I felt, and my determination of leaving England immediately, and solicited from her (Lady Byron) the means to do so. She again continued, as ever, saying that it was for her to provide as Lord Byron would have done, etc. But on finding that the impressions I had received were not to be done away with, she spoke of the necessity of my having a lady to live with me abroad. This I rejected because I knew of no one whose constant society I could wish for, and I had never given her in any way to believe that I could submit to such. Matters continued unsettled, and my increasing ill-health made me desirous of immediately quitting England, and going to the south of France, where I had long been ordered (by medical advice) to go. In July, 1842, there began a correspondence, talking of conditions, that I had never heard of till then, informing me that Lady Byron would allow me £150 per annum for my maintenance, besides paying the wages of a lady's-maid that she and Lady Lovelace had engaged for me months before, and who had never lived but in the richest families. On being engaged for my service, she mentioned her particular desire of being with a lady whose conduct had ever been irreproachable. This appeared so strong a wish on her part, and was so often expressed, that after a short time I told her what she could not but have suspected, from all she was a witness of, that she had better avail herself of the opportunity of quitting me, as my life and past history were not such as she would wish. She thanked me, refused to quit me, and assured me of her devotion under all circumstances. I informed Lady Byron of my belief that it would be impossible for me to live where she proposed, at Hyeres, for £150 per annum; that I would endeavor to do so, but that I would not, as in the past, suffer poverty and privation; and that whatever sum in addition (to the £150) should be necessary for my health and Marie's education, I should endeavor to procure in some other way. To this she answered, 'How can you imagine I will ever let you want either?' She assured me of her affection by words, and of her unmerited and unjust mistrust—by her actions, and by every arrangement she made for me, which seemed to me most ingeniously painful—such as exacting that my money should be paid to the maid, and that she should expect to receive from her an account of the way in which the money was spent. This it was agreed my servant should do. Lady Byron sent me £40 to travel to Hyeres with, recommending me to travel in the most comfortable way, etc. I was anxious not to judge hastily, but trusted that when Lady Byron's health improved (she was ill) she would be more just and reasonable. I also was ill, and asked Lady Byron, as my maid-servant suggested I should do, that I should have a man-servant to travel with me. Lady Byron consented, and my maid's husband, being out of place, was fixed upon. After consultation with Ada and Lord Lovelace, it was thought best I should leave, and Ada promised, and I thought I might trust to such, to watch over and protect me, assuring me her mother was deeply attached to me. I trusted to this, and left England on Friday evening, the 22d of July, 1842. And partly in order to prove to Lady Byron my earnest wish to please her still, and on my maid's solicitation on account of their importance, in the event of my death, I left a box of letters and papers with Lady Noel Byron's housekeeper, to be given to Lady Byron on her return to Moore place; and the deed of appointment to Ada on her leaving me at 6 o'clock that evening, to be deposited with Lord Lovelace's papers at Ockham. The deed I had kept till then in my own possession, and intended doing so, fearing to let it again escape me.* The letters and papers are all most important to me. Lady Byron had asked me to, and by my promise made me, leave them to her by my will. And when she begged me, only a few days previously, never to mistrust her affection, I thought this would convince her (that I did not do so). When she never acknowledged their receipt in any letter, I was still far from suspecting she would do what she is now doing—making her lawyer give evasive answers, and denying me what I entrusted with confidence to her honor."

[The concluding portion of Miss Leigh's narrative is not in her own handwriting, and appears to have been written to her dictation. It is by no means so clear, so consecutive, or so grammatical as the preceding parts of the story—facts which are possibly to be accounted for by Miss Leigh's ill-health, and the inattention, or inexperience in composition, of her amanuensis.]

"Though I travelled as expeditiously as my health allowed—and much more so—on arriving at Lyons, there was not money enough to pay the boat, etc.; and from the arrangements, much difficulty in obtaining the £37 from the bankers there. After three days we proceeded on our journey, but on arriving at Hyeres we were again without (money). I wrote, and my maid also wrote, as she had been requested to do, in case of increased illness; and Lady Byron was informed of my indisposition most fully, and of all expenses and probabilities of such. She approved, and continued her terms of affection as ever; engaged to neglect no expenses for my health; wished me to get masters for Marie's education; to hire carriages, etc., for my driving out, and said she would send me books from England. I insisted most minutely on expense,† and endeavored most earnestly to avoid all. And when Lady Byron suggested my moving elsewhere to a cheaper place, I adopted all I was capable of—that of approaching Toulon. To concur in all her wishes, a country-house about three quarters of a league from Toulon was hired. I wrote, as well as my man-servant—sending the accounts monthly, with every detail. She (Lady Byron) approved of all; but in November wrote concerning the rent of the house, of which I told my man-servant, who was responsible, and whom Lady Byron wished to stay with me till further notice. He got certificates as to the rent being far from unreasonable, from the Mayor of Hyeres, and from an English gentleman residing near. These satisfied Lady Byron, or seemed to do so, and though she always said he (the man-servant) was to go, her non-payment of what she had agreed to give him prevented his doing so. She received the monthly expenses (accounts) from him; and, though I neither complied with all her wishes that I should incur expense, and deprived myself and child of all I possibly could, it was not possible that they should not exceed £150 a year. She expressed no dissatisfaction. We were always without money, from all being spent, and much owing, before any more arrived. But all this she was well aware of, through her own arrangements, of knowing how the money was spent, and all I was in want of. In December she expressed dissatisfaction, and accused me of rendering all the money arrangements as vexatious as possible to her, as may be seen in her correspondence. She exacted receipts from me of all the sums that had been paid, saying, I had received them in the name of my maid. I wrote briefly back, regretting only that she could say or think what was so far from being true."

[At this point the narrative becomes so confused as to be all but unintelligible; but it is reprinted *verbatim et literatim*, in order that possible injustice may not be done by any attempt to put it into a shape that might be erroneous.]

"The bankers who paid the money informed them it was paid by Lady Noel Byron's orders—her own arrangements having been what she accused me of; and refused, till I heard further, giving the signature required. From her answer—in which she informed me of the necessity of having that signature to answer the malicious interpretation her conduct, from peculiar circumstances, might be guilty of towards me, and which my signature alone could answer—and also finding she would send more to answer the 600 francs due for the rent she had long been aware must be paid by the 20th of December; and, being without any, I gave the signature of my maid's having faithfully paid me the several sums, and at the same time asked for £20, necessary for an arrangement for my little girl's education. She sent the money necessary for the rent, which my man-servant had paid from what she had sent a few days previously to pay him. I never saw the letters that passed from her to him, and having had no control whatever over the money paid for my maintenance, neither ever having clearly understood its application, cannot explain it. But when I received Lady Byron's answer to me—she should pay him no further after the 1st of January—I told him so. He laughed, and said by her letters to him, she must write so to him, and assured me of his devotion, etc., to me, and his intention of sooner than leaving me and his wife in the position Lady Byron placed us, to stay for nothing. I could say nothing. Lady Byron returned no answer to the £20 I had asked, but sent expressions of affection, etc., which I could neither trust nor value. My maid and her husband urged me, and recommended me most strongly, by every means in their power, to profit by the money he had received, and go to Paris while yet I was able, and there endeavor to obtain a more certain and suitable arrangement. After reflection, I agreed to do so. They protested much devotion—promised me much—and, insupportable as was my position, I caught at the straw thus offered me, and was very grateful for it. In March, 1843, I went to Paris, of which I informed Lady Byron as briefly as possible, and consulted M. Berryer, who promised to write and use his influence, which he did not doubt would succeed. Finding that he delayed, I wrote to Lady Byron, and explained why I came to Paris. To this I received no answer, but a visit from Miss Davison, to tell me I must beg Lady Byron's pardon, and assure me of her affection.* I waited an answer to my letter. My servants wrote: Mons. Berryer waited; and thus things continued till the beginning of May. Lady Byron in the meantime wrote to my servants, accusing them of having forwarded my going to Paris, which they denied; and also accusing my maid of not having fulfilled the office of spy, which she had undertaken to fill. This my maid denied, and also refused to quit me in such a position, as exacted by Lady Byron. Lady Byron also wrote to the master of the hotel, accusing me of what I had never done—of using her credit; and telling him all she could of the past history of my life that could be unfavorable and painful. My servants obtained money, once or twice, from a friend of Lady Byron, Miss Doyle, then in Paris; and at length we were able to get lodgings. Early in May my maid came and told me, one Sunday afternoon, that Dr. King had come from Lady Byron and had asked for Miss Leigh. I refused to see him, and told him to communicate with Mons. Berryer, who at last—but only two or three days previously—had writen to Lady Byron. He waited some time, and sent me an accusation,† and a proposal from Lady Byron that I should resign to her all control over myself and child. This I instantly refused, and told him, through my maid and Mons. Berryer, that he might leave Paris within the forty-eight hours, as he threatened to do, for I should never sign. On the Wednesday he sent a humble, supplicating letter, asking to see me. To comply with Mons. Berryer's wish, I did so. He showed letters, etc., on which, and after some days' calculation and divers propositions, he offered me £300 a year. To Mons. Berryer he promised what Mons. Berryer desired (here the MS. again becomes confused), and was absolutely necessary for me to live on this sum, circumstanced as I was in Paris. What I already knew of Dr. King and my seeing him agreed. He was a great friend with my servants, whom he, when not present, blamed. The mission he had undertaken, together with his mode of fulfilling it, gave me no confidence. When he refused, I included what I knew could not be dispensed with, and that he had agreed to, and attempted by intimidation to make me sign what I knew would not be fulfilled, and would therefore give rise to new complications which I was anxious to avoid. I refused to sign. I submitted to all the abuse he was pleased to bestow—though it contributed all the more to make me refuse—when he said, 'Sign, sign, you great fool!' He left Paris the next morning; and on my writing to Messrs. Wharton to forward the deed to Paris, to Mons. Berryer, they refused unless I would send a person to them to receive it; informing me at the same time that, had I signed, the conditions would not have been fulfilled; the same to Mons. Berryer, informing him that I had contracted the deed on certain conditions. Lady Byron wrote to my maid informing her of her illness. My maid decided on going to England to get paid for her husband, and told me of Mons. Berryer's advice that she should receive the deed, for I could not go myself, not being well enough. I hesitated, but gave her the authority which was necessary—having little choice—an order authorizing her to receive the box of papers I was anxious for. I entrusted her with a letter to my mother, whom she much urged me to address. I also gave her the name and direction of my family in case she should be in difficulties in England; and it was agreed she should go first and consult Lady Mahon, whom she had been formerly recommended to. She obtained £5 for her journey from Miss Davison, and set off. The letters which she wrote to me and her husband showed that she was not acting as had been agreed upon. I went with her letter to Mons. Berryer, who recommended my going to Mr. Bulwer, of the British Embassy, who instantly said it was of the greatest importance to prevent her getting possession of the deed. I acted according to his instructions, and awaited the result of an interview he was to have with Mons. Berryer, who, he said, had not sufficiently considered the case. He recommended that I should conciliate Lady Byron; but, above all, he distrusted my servants. They behaved most insolently, and every day my misery increased. Captain De B—— came to Paris and called upon me. He agreed with Mons. Berryer that I ought to go to England and conciliate Lady Byron, if possible. He refused to listen to the details of my past life, or even to look at letters relating to my present. He had only known me in the South of France as Madame Aubin, and I had a grateful recollection of the kindness I had received from him as such, listened with confidence to the advice he gave me, acted in accordance with it, and by his means was enabled to come to England. I am still indebted to him for that and for my subsistence since my arrival. I have seen my maid since, whose behavior in all things made me distrust her more and more; and though I endeavored to keep friends with her, as Captain De B—— recommended, it was impossible to submit to the untrue accusations she made. My patience got exhausted one evening, since when I have heard no more of her, nor her charges of ingratitude. To these I can only say, for what am I to be grateful, either to Lady Byron, my mother, my sister, Mr Trevanion, and, indeed, all who charge me with it? Kindness I feel; but I do not fear having to answer this charge (of ingratitude) from Him who will demand an account of all.

"Since I have been in London Sir George Stephen has called. I have received anonymous letters, and Lord Chichester has written twice requesting me not to reject Lady Byron's kindness, liberality, and generosity, of all of which I am ignorant after the past, and Captain B——'s interview with Mr. Wharton.‡

"This is a brief sketch of a long life of misery and sorrow. Whatever is not clear or too brief I can explain. I have done my best to make it clear, particularly in all that relates to Lady Byron, whom, if I could, I would still believe kind in her intentions, though far from kind in her actions. Now, I cannot, though I would, say otherwise than that she has cruelly deceived me, and is as guilty in thus oppressing and driving me to the utmost extremity as the mother, who has only made me the instrument to serve her avarice and the sacrifice to be made to those she feared. (Signed)

"ELIZABETH MEDORA."

In addition to this minute and painful narrative, that bears upon it the impress of truthfulness, as far as the belief and conviction of the writer are concerned—though colored perhaps by her passion, her prejudices, or even her ignorance, or it might even be said, her innocence of the world and the world's ways, though she was by no means innocent of evil, and does not represent herself as being so—Miss Leigh wrote in a shorter form an epitome of the events of her unhappy life, which was forwarded by her to the Duke of Leeds, who, like herself, was a descendant of the Baroness Conyers, and to whom she had applied, as she did to many other relatives, for advice and assistance. The copy of this letter was enclosed to Mr. S——, by Captain De B——, and the following note, undated, but bearing the postmark of August 24, 1843:—

"Dear S——:—Enclosed I send you a copy of what Miss Leigh yesterday wrote in answer to an enclosure of £10 from the Duke of Leeds. He is the only one who has answered. I have been somewhat occupied, or I would have called.

"Miss Leigh has been unwell, I presume from over-anxiety. Should anything transpire I will write or send to you. Very truly yours,

"J. DE B."

"P. S.—It is entirely her own composition. *I did not like it.*"

"No. 8 CHURCH ROW, OLD ST. PANCRAS, Aug. 23, 1843.—Your Grace:—I beg most gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the £10 you sent for the relief of my distress; and, though fearing, from the briefness of its enclosure, to be deemed presuming or intrusive, the hard pressure of misery drives me to do that for which I solicited your Grace's permission.

"Ruined at the age of fifteen by the unprincipled man to whom I was exposed by those whose duty it was to watch over and protect me (and from whom I alone freed myself three years since), I unexpectedly found kindness and protection for myself and child, from one whose subsequent conduct proves how deeply I was deceived in trusting to her as I did, gratefully and sincerely, and in giving what she sought—all I had to give—unbounded confidence; after giving more than I had long hoped to receive from those near me—affection and trying to waken in me, what I never possessed, a taste for the delicacies, etc., my broken health required, and which money alone can procure, and teaching me all I had yet to learn of the infamy of the mother, once so dearly loved, that I owed my birth to incest and adultery; to impress on me the claims I had (which I did not seek) to be enabled to live according to the rank in life to which I was born, I found myself placed by her in a position not to be endured, dependent on servants over whom I had no control, unable to have what was necessary for my health, and refused what my child's education required; and, in the endeavors I have made to save myself from such, have found destitution.

"Though Mons. Berryer, Captain De B——, and Mr. S——, who have kindly endeavored to help me—the first by addressing Lady Byron on my behalf, the others in becoming the channels of communication denied directly to me—have been met by distrust, almost by disdain; three times have I, as I was wished, sought, humbly asked pardon, if I had displeased or pained by the step I had taken, to alter the position in which I had been placed. She who had shown me kindness, who had called me 'her other child,' and begged* me, when in every other point she might err, 'never to mistrust her affection, which could not change,' has now unhesitatingly accused me of what has been proved untrue, and detained, and still detains, on false pretensions, what I entrusted to her care, and seeks, dares, and drives me to what I now do, to ask aid and protection from all. The only resource for existence I have is a deed of appointment for £3000, payable at the death of Lady Byron and my mother, the sole provision made for me out of the large property she received from my father—and her brother—Lord Byron. For nearly three months I have been indebted for the existence of myself and child to the kindness of those on whom I have no claim but pity, but who know me as I am, and not as those who have cast me on the world without home or protection would have me.

"The distance at which your Grace is, renders it difficult to do as I should be anxious, to give all and every proof of the truth of what I advance, and which is known to those alike respected and respectable. I must beg your Grace's indulgence to what I now write, as I am suffering from the effects of over-exertion, not to deny me the protection I so much need. I could say much more, but almost a stranger as I am to your Grace, I can only beg you to consider my desolate and destitute position, and its causes, and subscribe myself most gratefully

"Your Grace's obedient humble servant,

"E. M. LEIGH.

"His Grace the Duke of Leeds,
"Mar Lodge, Braemar, N. B."

Before writing this letter to the Duke of Leeds, and making application to various other relatives, Miss Leigh had made efforts to communicate with or see her mother. In a note from Captain De B—— to Mr. S——, dated the 15th August, the former states:—"Miss Leigh has not received any answer to any of her notes forwarded on Saturday. She called on her mother, but was refused. 'Not at home!' Miss Leigh has a wish to forward the enclosed (three letters); perhaps you may be able to put the addresses upon them. Should anything transpire, I will lose no time in letting you know. If you should *not* approve of the letter to Mrs. Leigh, retain it."

A memorandum on the back of Captain De B——'s note, dated August 16, shows that its receipt was acknowledged in the following terms next day:—

"I received your note with Miss Leigh's three enclosures. We (Mr. S—— and his partner) think that to Mrs. Leigh is very proper and natural under the circumstances; but is it not somewhat premature? A day or two may make an important change, and we think a short time may yet be given for answers to the letters already sent. We retain them till we see or hear from you."

Two of the letters were addressed to Miss Leigh's cousins, the Hon. D'Arcy Osborne, and the Hon. W. Osborne, and were as follow:—

"8 CHURCH ROW, ST. PANCRAS, Aug. 14, 1843.—When I was a happy child, you used to be kind and good-natured to me. Now that I am in suffering and misery, will you refuse me what I am compelled to ask of all who will give it to me—aid and protection? I am sure you will not, if you will let me tell you why I am so.

"Your cousin,

"ELIZABETH MEDORA LEIGH.

"To the Hon. William Osborne."

"8 CHURCH ROW, ST. PANCRAS, Aug. 14, 1843.—I have thought that, though so many long years have gone by since we met, you will not have forgotten, or refuse to befriend, one you were once fond of; destitute, alone in the world, forced to seek aid and protection from all who give it. I do not think you will refuse to listen and hear why I am so, and then accord me the help and assistance that are in your power. If I am mistaken in so thinking, forgive this application from "Your cousin,

"ELIZABETH MEDORA LEIGH."

The third letter, the one to Mrs. Leigh, is the most painful of all the documents in this unhappy case, and must have been written under deep feelings of irritation, caused by her mother's refusal to see her or admit her into her house. It is of such a nature, that, after mature deliberation, we have deemed it both expedient and proper to exclude it from these pages.

Whether Mrs. Leigh were innocent of the charge against her—which we believe and shall attempt to prove hereafter—or guilty, of which there is no evidence, it was not likely that a letter such as this was, haughty, unfilial, and cruel, could have any effect in softening her heart towards her daughter. That it was actually sent to her appears from a letter of Captain De B—— to Mr. S——, dated more than five weeks afterwards:—

"SEPTEMBER 20, 1843.—Dear Sir—Miss Leigh has not received any answer to her letter to her mother, and she now wishes to know if she shall make application to Sir F. Rowe, for a private interview. I told her that I had not the least objection to accompany her, but that, unless asked for by Sir Frederick, I had no wish for my name going abroad.

"She seems to say that both you and me(s') promised to go with her to Sir Frederick. Is it your view of the case? If so, pray let me know. Her hopes to answers, as she expected, have turned out, as I said, blanks.

"I shall expect a few lines from you to-morrow morning. I would have called; but, to prevent misunderstanding, I would rather have your answer to this, as she seems to think you and me were to be present at the interview with Sir Frederick. I remain yours, most truly.

"J. DE B——."

An additional letter from Miss Leigh to Captain De B——'s agent will complete the correspondence. It would appear from Captain De B——'s previous communication that it was in contemplation to ask the aid of a police magistrate, with what distinct object it is now impossible to ascertain, though it may not unreasonably be suspected that it had reference to the missing box of family papers:—

"My Dear Sir:—I called on Mr. S—— on Friday morning, being anxious that my affairs should terminate; and he begged that I should write and ask you to name the time when it would be convenient for me to see and confer with you as to the steps to be taken, which I would do at your office.

"I am, my dear sir, yours very sincerely,

"ELIZABETH MEDORA LEIGH.

"Thursday, October 12, 1843.

"Address Madame Aubin, 18, Aldenham Terrace, Old St. Pancras Road."

Thus ends the correspondence that came into the possession of the friends and correspondents of Captain De B——, in connection with Miss Leigh. It does not appear that the threatened application to Bow street was ever made, or that any reconciliation between Miss Leigh and Lady Byron was ever effected. Upon this subject Mr. S——, in a letter dated the 24th of September, 1869, twenty-six years after the time in which these events occurred, and forty-five years after the death of Lord Byron, writes:—"I did not succeed in my endeavors, and my failure is somewhat contradictory of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's statement, that Lady Byron never faltered, never gave over in motherly tenderness towards the lady whom she calls 'the child of sin.' I ascertained at the same time (1843), that the so-called 'secret' was known to very many persons besides Dr. Lushington and Sir George Stephen, and I do not know how to reconcile this fact with the 'dignified and magnanimous silence' claimed as a merit for Lady Byron; for if she did not impart the knowledge, who else can have done so?"

It is possible, however, although the circumstance may never have come to the knowledge of Captain de B—— or Mr. S——, that at some after-time, when Miss Leigh passed out of their vision, she may have agreed to *all* the terms demanded of her by Lady Byron, been restored to her favor and protection, and ended her days in the receipt of her bounty.

However that may be, Miss Leigh, with her sins, her sorrows, and her sufferings, and bearing with her her little daughter Marie, disappeared at the close of the year 1843, from the great, heartless, busy, cruel world of London, and soon afterwards sank into that beneficent grave, where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

It will be seen that Lady Byron told to this unhappy "child of sin" the same story that she did to Mrs. Stowe, though why, even admitting that it was true, a woman of any delicacy of feeling could have made such a revelation, if in her right mind, it is difficult to understand. The charge against Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh here, as elsewhere, rests upon the word of Lady Byron, while all the substantial proofs are against her assertion. There is nothing in the sad story we now publish to prove that Medora was other than the legitimate daughter of Mrs. Leigh, although her autobiography makes an important addition to the history of this remarkable affair.

*Her supposed father, and the husband of Mrs. Leigh.

†Miss Leigh, in her ignorance of the world, appears to have mistaken the doctor, or a keeper from a private lunatic asylum, for a sheriff's officer.

‡The meaning of this phrase, if it have any, is difficult to explain.—EDITOR.

*The medical gentleman alluded to, whose name is not fully given by Miss Leigh.

*It would appear from this, though Miss Leigh omitted to mention the fact in its proper place in her narrative, that by means of the Chancery suit she had recovered the deed from her mother.—ED.

†Thus in the original, but evidently from the context meaning, "on not incurring expenses."—ED.

*It seems as if the pronouns were misplaced in this passage, and that it should read, "and assure *her of my* affection."—ED.

†Thus in the original.

‡The nature of this interview and its results, if any, are not stated by Miss Leigh.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About half-past six o'clock, last evening, a slight fire took place at No. 1127 Federal street, caused by the ignition of a window curtain and the burning of some clothing.

—Hugh Rodgers, aged fifty-two years, residing at Twenty-second and Carpenter streets, was run over by a car yesterday, at Seventeenth and South streets, and badly injured about the head. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The new lodge, Covenant, Lodge No. 456, A. Y. M., will be constituted in due form at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday next, at the hall, in Chesnut street, by R. W. G. M. Robert A. Lamberton. The following are the officers elect:—W. M., James Nelson; S. W., Joseph A. Southwick; J. W., Harvey E. Mole.

—Coroner Taylor yesterday held an inquest upon the body of the lad Charles Essel, who died from injuries received by being run over by car No. 28, of the Race and Vine Streets Railway Company, on Race street, below Ninth, on the 1st of January, 1870. The verdict was "accidentally killed." The evidence showed that the boy was attempting to get on the front platform while the car was in motion; his foot slipped, and he fell between the front and hind wheels.

—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday at No. 1320 Chesnut street. Printed membership tickets were laid on the table, containing an extract from the charter, which requires the police force to assist members in the enforcement of laws for the protection of dumb animals. The Secretary announced an additional donation from the President, S. Morris Wain, of $5000. The Secretary was directed to return to Mr. Wain the grateful acknowledgments of the board.

—At the annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, held last evening, the following officers were elected:—President, Bishop Stevens; Vice-Presidents, H. Binney, Jr., Dr. Littell, and Rev. Dr. Morton; Treasurer, G. W. Taylor; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. William Foggs; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hunter.

—The new road between Wilmington and Coatesville, Pa., is now in full operation, and passenger trains running regularly. There are sixteen stations on the line of the road, the one at Chadd's ford being half-way between Wilmington and Coatesville.

—The anniversary of the Foster Home was held yesterday. The inmates of the Home are taught to read, write, and cipher, as well as to knit and sew. Ninety-one children are now receiving the care and attention of the managers. Their ages range from three to twelve years. During the year thirty-five were received into the Home and twenty-nine withdrawn by their parents.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120⅝.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday amounted to over $580,000.

—Senator Wilson has completed his work on the rise and fall of the slave power.

—The Red river insurrection was discussed in the Canadian privy council yesterday.

—There are nearly enough members of Congress in Washington to make a quorum in both houses.

—It is reported from Washington that the duty on pig-iron will be reduced from nine to seven dollars per ton.

—Postmaster-General Creswell thinks that he can negotiate a favorable postal treaty with France through the new Ministry.

—A committee has been appointed by the Pennsylvania Senate to make arrangements for Governor Geary's inauguration on the 18th inst.

—Governor Bowie, in his message to the Maryland Legislature, states the actual debt at $5,464,525. He opposes mixed schools, and thinks the suffrage question should be left to the control of the several States.

—On November 3 a large war party of Sioux Indians, in Dakotah Territory, fired upon four Arickarees, killing three, and subsequently fired the prairie, driving all the game out of the country and destroying the pasturage. The damage is estimated at $10,000.

Foreign Affairs.

—A serious riot occurred near Longford, Ireland, over the Parliamentary election.

—It is rumored in St. Thomas that all obstacles to the transfer of the island to the United States have have been removed.

—Burglars entered Minister Motley's residence in London, on Wednesday, and carried off $5000 worth of property.

—No authentic confirmation has been received of the rumored surrender to the Spanish authorities of 1500 Cubans.

—Yesterday the second public congregation of the Œcumenical Council was held, and each member delivered to the Pope his profession of faith.

—There is no sign of an end to the ministerial crisis in Spain. It is said that the Cortes will be asked to sanction a dictatorship] for four months, and to suspend its sessions.

—Several well-armed bodies of Cuban revolutionists have started out for the purpose of destroying plantations in the neighborhood of Canto Abajo, and in the centre of the Cinco Villas District.

—Baron Haussmann has been relieved of all his administrative functions by the new French Ministry, and Henry Chevreau appointed his successor. This action is regarded as conclusive evidence of their great power.

COUNCILS.

The Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Both branches of the new city government met yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—President Cattell was in the chair.

The certificate of election of William W. Burnell, of the Fifteenth ward, as its representative in the Chamber, was now read by the chairman.

Mr. Burnell came forward and took the oath of office. He then took his seat.

From Mr. Charles S. Smith, superintendent of the Girard estate, was received a statement of the existing condition of the funds of the estate.

A note was received offering for sale to the city, as a site for a house of correction, a certain area of ground in the Twenty-third ward.

A note was also received from Dr. Parrish, setting forth the necessity for a temporary home in this city for inebriates.

The note was referred.

A petition from Engel & Wolf, the lager beer brewers, asked that Pennsylvania avenue might be put in better condition for the hauling of loads of lager. Referred to Committee on Highways.

A petition to pave Main street, Manayunk, was referred.

Mr. Franciscus reported that the committee appointed to test the practicability of employing dummy engines on freight railroads within the city limits would supervise the first experiment west of Market street bridge at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

The subject was debated at some length.

On the motion of Mr. Plumly the whole subject was postponed.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the chair.

The lobbies were crowded, in expectation of the discussion of the Fire bill.

The report of Charles S. Smith, Superintendent of Girard Estates, was received, showing receipts of $547,755·95; expenditures, $490,430·28; balance in treasury, $57,325·59.

A communication was received stating that a trial of the dummy engine will take place at West Philadelphia on Saturday.

Mr. Hall presented reports from the Departments of Police, Schools, and Receiver of Taxes. Referred.

Mr. Hetzell presented a petition from citizens of the 16th ward, contesting the seat of James Logan. Mr. Hetzell moved that on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, a committee be drawn to try the case. Not agreed to.

Mr. Shields moved to proceed to draw a committee at once. Agreed to.

Messrs. Huhn and Grant were appointed tellers. The following gentlemen were drawn:—John Rice, H. S. Stiles, George W. Hall, J. C. Gilbert, G. L. Buzby, William B. Hanna, S. C. Willets, W. S. Allen. At this an error occurred in a name, and the roll was called and the drawing again commenced. The following names were drawn:—Messrs. Walker, Buzby, Willets, Stewart, W. S. Allen, Stiles, Kline, Gilbert, Hall, S. Miller, Hetzell, Allison, Ellis, Jenner, Lewis, Baldwin, and W. F. Miller. The following names were stricken off:—Messrs. Stiles, Hetzell, Allison, Ellis, Jenner, and W. F. Miller. The committee were then sworn in.

Mr. Huhn moved that the committee meet at five o'clock on Friday afternoon. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution instructing the Joint Committee on Poor House Property to take measures to use the property in Lower Dublin township. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee of Fire and Trusts. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Samuel Miller presented a petition for a line of omnibuses on Broad street. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Judge presented a supplement to the ordinance to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings, providing for the erection of such buildings on lands north of Alleghany avenue. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Jenner presented an ordinance making it unlawful for any persons except firemen and policemen, or the owners of the property, to be found inside of the fire-ropes at any fire, and fining any such one $5. Referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire.

Mr Hall offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report an ordinance making an appropriation of $100,000 to extend the county prison. Referred.

The following bill from Select Council was taken up:—Requesting the Mayor to furnish Councils with the number and location of gas lamps out of order. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·25	MOON SETS	10·42
SUN SETS	4·49	HIGH WATER	5·41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Paraguay	London	New York	Dec.	18
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	21
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	22
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	24
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec.	28
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec.	28
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	29
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	29
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	30
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec.	30
FOR EUROPE.				
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	8
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	8
England	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	8
Prussian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan.	8
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Jan.	8
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Jan.	11
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool, via Hal	Jan.	11
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	12
Java	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	12
Main	New York	Bremen	Jan.	13
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	15
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	15
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	15
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	19
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan.	20
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	25
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan.	8
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan.	8
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Jan.	8
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan.	15
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan.	15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig American Union, Willeby, Matanzas, Workman & Co.
Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, Matanzas, Dallett & Son.
Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, Havana, J. Mason & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Libbie P. Wallace, Lee, from Great Egg Harbor, with 57 casks wine, 24 bbls. molasses, and 9 pkgs. mdse. from wrecked steamship Eutaw.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Roxie I. Conner, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. S. Gaskill, Gaskill, from Newbern (at Wilmington 5th), with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

BELOW.

Br. ship John Barbour, Chapman, from Liverpool, and Norw. barque Prudentia, Geruldsen, from Texel.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Washington, D. C., 5th inst. Captain Jones reports Sunday last as one of the most boisterous days he ever experienced in the Chesapeake bay and Potomac river. Nearly every wharf on the river is more or less damaged, and two schooners are ashore in the vicinity of Point Lookout—one being up on the land several feet above the usual water line—names not known.
Steamer Millville, Renear, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 5th inst.
Brig James Baker, Phelan, 8 days from Savannah, at New York 5th inst.
Brig Altavela, Reed, sailed from Cardenas 28th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, at Matanzas 28th ult., from Pensacola.
Brigs Ethel Bolton, Haney, and Scotland, Cook, sailed from Matanzas 29th ult. for ports north of Hatteras.
Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, sailed from Matanzas 30th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, hence, at Messina 18th ult. via Barcelona.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, sailed from Cardenas 28th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Dauntless, Coombs, at Messina 18th ult. from Oporto.
Schr David Babcock, Colcord, sailed from Matanzas 30th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, cleared at New York 5th inst., for Richmond, Va.
Schr May, Westcott, hence, at New Haven 4th inst.
Schrs Mars, Hickman, and Joseph P. Comegys, Vickers, hence, at Richmond 5th inst.
Schrs S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, and J. Fitzpatrick, Flanagan, hence, at Boston 5th inst.
Schr Annie May, May, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.
Schr Thomas Bagley, Wyman, from Yarmouth, N. S., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 1st inst.

MISCELLANY.

The most of the cargo of steamship Eutaw, from New York for Philadelphia, wrecked on Peck's Beach, has been saved. The Coast Wrecking Co. are at work endeavoring to save the balance. They are also at work in trying to get off schr Ida Smith, ashore at the same place.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official notice is given that the first class Iron Buoy placed to mark Alden's Rock, entrance to Portland harbor, Me., went adrift from its moorings in the severe storm of the 2d inst. It will be replaced immediately.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the Annual Meeting and Election for President and Eight Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of READING, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.
HENRY C. JONES, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869. 12 30 9t

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE,
12 23 20t. Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.—The annual election for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. ED. PEACE,
1 4 7t* President.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 50,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOS. F. MARCER,
1223 City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
1 1 10t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing three years.
12 22 tj10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
12 28 12t CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.
An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
12 28 11t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.
1 3 12t W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.
12 29 CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 27 29 31 J 3 5 7 8 10* J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
12 29 11t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
12 31 16t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.
WILLIAM B. FOWLE,
12 28 17t Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETREAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENTIETH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four Managers, a Treasurer, and two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought forward.
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1869. 12 28 11t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will take place.
J. MORRELL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. 12 22wfmtJ10

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWing Machines are manufactured at Nos. 234 and 236 S. FIFTH Street, and for sale on terms to suit all, at the salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street, Dec. 24, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 24 fmwtJ 10 ALEX W. WISTER, Secretary.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
12 27 12t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

EVERY ONE SHOULD CALL AND [illegible] the Parham Sewing Machine before purchasing, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
U. S. 5-20s and 1881s,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.
GOLD BOUGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.
The road is 62 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, while, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt.
We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 92½ and interest from November 1 in currency.
Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application to
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
SAMUEL WORK,
12 4 tf No. 25 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York.	DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 5§

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, JAN. 7, 1870,
Second joint appearance of
BRIOL, LEFRANC.
BALLO IN MASCHERA.
With the following celebrated artistes:—
BRIOL, LEFRANC,
LAMI, LUMLEY,
REYNA, BARILI, FOSSATI.
TO-MORROW (Saturday), AT 2 O'CLOCK,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
FRA DIAVOLO.
GIORGIO RONCONI in his great part of
LORD ROCHBURG,
together with
MLLE. CANISSA, MLLE. LAMI,
LOTTI, DUBREUL, BARILI, and REICHARDT.
SECURED SEATS FOR MATINEE, ONLY $1.
MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870,
WILLIAM TELL. LEFRANC.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In answer to numerous applications for a repetition of Rossini's Grand Opera of
WILLIAM TELL,
which was received with unbounded enthusiasm on Wednesday evening, and in order to accommodate hundreds who were unable to obtain seats, the management respectfully announces that WILLIAM TELL will be repeated for positively the last time
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1870.
Seats for any performance now for sale at the Academy of Music and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

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LAST NIGHT OF CHAMPAGNE; OR, STEP BY STEP.
MISS LAURA KEENE as .... MILLY
POOR BABES IN THE WOOD,
and THE RENDEZVOUS.
AT "MATINEE," SATURDAY, AT 2.
SATURDAY NIGHT—BLOW FOR BLOW,
AND TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
MISS MAY HOWARD'S first appearance since her late illness. Two pieces, MISS LAURA KEENE also appearing. Commence at a quarter to 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 7,
Fifth Night of the highly successful new
ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., author of "The Dead Heart," "Lost in London," etc., entitled
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS and
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
Are specially engaged to give the effects incidental to the Drama.
SATURDAY—NOT GUILTY MATINEE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

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COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.
Thursday and Friday, January 6 and 7,
THE LOVE CHASE.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as .... Constanc
And Craig's new Burlesque,
DON JUAN;
Or, the Byron Scandal.
Revised and Corrected.
Saturday—BENEFIT OF J. F. CATHCART.
MONDAY NEXT—LITTLE EM'LY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING,—
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AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, Etc.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

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ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
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OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQU
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
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Second Week—Romance entitled FOUND ALIVE; OR THE TALE OF THE NEW YEAR.
In addition to a Full Programme.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 75c. Gallery, 25c. 11

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ASSISTED BY THEODORE BLITZ.
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Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1870.

THE COUNTY PRISON AND THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At the meeting of Councils yesterday the oft-debated subjects of an enlargement of the County Prison and the selection of a site for a House of Correction came up in the shape of a communication to the Select branch from the Inspectors of the County Prison, calling attention to the evils resulting from prisoners being thrown together too indiscriminately instead of being kept in separate apartments, according to law, and in a motion made by Mr. Hetzell in the Common branch for the appointment of a committee to procure legislation to give the city the use of the Twenty-third ward Almshouse property. The crowded state of the County Prison is a disgrace to the city that has been discussed again and again in all its bearings by the press and censured by every Grand Jury. Councils, however, have as yet made no move towards bringing about a reform either by the enlargement of the prison or the erection of a House of Correction. This last has been talked about until the impression has gained ground that it will never be anything but talk, but we hope that if the members of Councils can bring themselves to agree upon a site, the construction of the necessary buildings will be pushed forward with some vigor. A House of Correction would relieve the County Prison of a large number of its inmates, and in all probability render an enlargement unnecessary. At all events, it is the pressing necessity of the day, and there ought to be some earnest effort on the part of the authorities to procure its erection at the earliest possible period. There should to be no real difficulty about selecting a site, and that referred to in Mr. Hetzell's resolution is probably as suitable as any that can be found within the county limits. It moreover has the advantage of being public property, and all that is required is that the Legislature shall give the city the right to use it for this purpose. The appointment of a committee to procure the necessary legislation is a practical step in the right direction, and when the question of a site is definitely settled, as it ought to be within a few weeks, there will be no excuse for any lengthy delay in commencing the erection of the proper buildings. There are public-spirited men in Councils who are well aware of the urgent need for a House of Correction, and if they will only press the matter with energy, they will deserve the hearty thanks of their constituents.

DON FRANCISCO DE BOURBON.

It is officially announced in Florence that Victor Emanuel's refusal to assent to the candidacy of the Duke of Genoa for the vacant throne of Spain was extorted from him solely by the disinclination of the young Duke's mother to regard the project with favor. But this explanation does not console General Prim, nor relieve the unhappy Spaniards from their kingless dilemma.

It is a little singular that Prim did not try his chances for retaining office by presenting the name of Frank Blair, Jr., as we have several times suggested. The Blair family has gone utterly to seed of late. The venerable head of the family, as we recently learned, had so far degenerated as to indulge in the huckstering of potatoes and beets, a manner of eking out a livelihood with which he was so exceedingly unfamiliar that he forthwith became involved in an "unpleasantness" with the revenue officers. Montgomery, we imagine, is dead and buried; at least he has not been heard of for months past, and the like was never known concerning a live Blair in times past. And as for young Frank, the last we heard of him was to the effect that he had been talking to the New York Democracy about their purity and patriotism. Under these circumstances, we regard it as extremely doubtful if the venerable head of the family would follow the stupid course of the Duchess of Genoa and interpose any serious objection to the candidacy of his son and namesake for the royal honors of bewildered Spain.

Don Francisco, once securely settled on the throne, could assume the name and style of Ferdinand XIX. In a few years nobody would remember whether he belonged to the House of Bourbon or to the House of Braganza, and he would probably be credited with being a scion of both; for his propensity for brag is quite as predominant as his affinity for Bourbon. The venerable Frank, Sr., would again be in his true sphere, at the head of a very influential kitchen cabinet, while Montgomery, if he be, indeed, not already defunct, would accept of almost anything, from the leadership in the parlor cabinet down to the position of Alcalde of Guanajualihualixo.

The State Government of New York has imbibed the true spirit of the age, the expenses of "running" it during 1869 footing up about twice as much as in 1859. Some of the items of increase are interesting and impressive. Thus the pay of members and officers of the State Legislature has risen during the ten years from $93,187 to $131,348, while the legislative "contingencies" show a healthy increase during the same period from $32,719 to $163,905. The item of State printing has increased from $158,930 to only $192,267; but then the *Legislative Record* of New York is printed in Albany, and not in Harrisburg. The expenses of the public offices have been swollen from $9480 to $20,746; and the pay of clerks in the same from $35,943 to $69,046, and so on, all the way down the list. The *Tribune*, in commenting on this exhibit, talks about "prodigality," and "waste," and "new wrongs," and "old rights;" but the *Tribune*, as all the world knows, has an unamiable weakness in this direction. For what were State Governments intended, if not for the purpose of increasing expenses? The *Tribune*, evidently, is ignorant of the first principles of local statesmanship, and the recent defeat sustained by its philosopher in the contest for the controllership of the State finances was a well-merited rebuke.

TOO MUCH CAYENNE.

We would respectfully suggest a change of diet to our literary caterers. Finding the public palate relished high sauces in the shape of stories of bigamy and hot-pressed *liaisons*, they furnished them *ad libitum* through Miss Braddon and "Ouida," and when those grew stale, fell with avidity upon the stronger dish of incest in the Byron-Stowe matter, which they served up in all sorts of hashes and ragouts. Just as this was almost exhausted, Dr. Mackay has announced a glorious "find" of rank game in the fresh case of adultery between Medora, Byron's daughter, and her brother, and an unknown English purveyor has dug up the autobiography of Wortley Montagu, in which the scandalous intrigues of George the Second's court smell high to heaven like compressed meat in a can, the vilest among them being that of the author's mother, which he picks out with great gusto.

Mrs. Stowe has served up her old material in a volume of five hundred pages, preceding the vile banquet by a short grace.

Now, while we would not venture to hint to her or her followers that the food which they offer is unwholesome, we would suggest that they be more chary in its use. A palate once used to cayenne and game hung too long will not again relish milder food. It is useless to expect us to go back to the mild decencies of literature, or the pure simplicity of the New Testament on Sundays, after being fed on week days with food as high seasoned as this—though it is true a certain Dr. Holcombe, of this city, has striven to remedy the last difficulty by converting the story of our Saviour and Lazarus into a hot-pressed novel of the latest stamp.

But what are we to do when their supply gives out? Incest is not a common occurrence, it is presumable, in noble English families, and Mrs. Stowe has destroyed our search for ordinary indelicacies among our untitled acquaintances. What mental stimulant is left for us to give our school boys and girls when they have devoured her forthcoming volume? We again urge her and her fellow-caterers to hold their hands and not waste their material with such unthrifty haste.

What cheerful places to live in have New York city and its vicinity become! The following is a copy of the display at the head of a single column in one of its daily papers yesterday:—"The Era of Murder—Fatal Shooting of James Logan No. 2, in West Houston street—Homicide in a Bagnio—A Wife Fatally Beaten by her Husband—A Paris-green Suicide in Hoboken—Latest particulars about Buckhout, the Tarrytown Murderer—A Remarkable Test Scene in Jail—The Elizabeth street Tragedy, and the Coroner's Inquest on Pell, the Fifth avenue Suicide." Another paper of the same date recounts the fact that the city has enjoyed four suicides already since the opening year, one of the victims using a razor, another a rope, while the other two were "taken off" by a revolver. During the year which has just closed, there were no less than 111 cases of suicide altogether, 80 of the victims being men and 31 women. Of the men 26 resorted to shooting, 23 to poison, and 18 to hanging. Of the women but one indulged in a rope, and none in a pistol, poisoning and drowning being the favorite method with the females who were tired of living in New York, there having been 15 cases of the former and 10 of the latter, while the list was completed by three stabbings, two throat-cuttings, and one sure and certain jumping from a window. When our readers have glanced over this frightful record, they will perhaps be satisfied that their lot is cast in an overgrown village. Village life has some charms, even by the side of metropolitan attractions.

We have received from Washington an address to the American people in behalf of the Republic of Cuba, which we are requested to publish as "a candid and truthful statement of the condition of the people of Cuba in their efforts to establish a free republic," so that our readers may form a correct judgment on the subject. The sender of this document signs himself "An American," and it has no more weight than any other anonymous appeal. The writer offers no new facts or arguments to show that the United States would be justified in interfering in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, and as our readers are already in possession of all the facts necessary for the formation of a correct judgment on the subject, we are obliged to decline publishing this or any other irresponsible manifestoes of those who are seeking to embroil this country in a contest for the benefit of those who are either unable or unwilling to fight for themselves. The Cubans have done absolutely nothing towards securing their own independence, and most of their warfare against Spain has been conducted on paper by refugees in the principal cities of the United States, who find this both easier and safer than staying at home and fighting for their freedom. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow," and the friends of Cuban independence need expect no material assistance from the American people and Government unless they show a more lively disposition to help themselves than they have done heretofore.

Baron Haussmann, the celebrated Prefect of the Seine, who has within the last ten years nearly rebuilt the city of Paris, has been dismissed by the Emperor at the demand of his new Ministry. This event is considered as of great importance, for Haussmann was one of the Emperor's most steadfast adherents, and his dismissal is an indication of the power of the Ministry, and their disposition to use it. The Emperor of late has omitted nothing that would tend to allay the revolutionary symptoms that were becoming unpleasantly manifest, and he has shrewdly contrived to bring some of the Liberals to the support of his throne by granting them as often as possible what they asked for, and by making others like Rochefort ridiculous by allowing them every license to talk as much froth and nonsense as they choose. The dismissal of Haussmann is a sop to Cerberus, and however unpleasant it must be for Napoleon to submit to such dictation, he shows, by gracefully yielding in a matter that is certainly not essential, that he does not intend to throw his real power away by contending for minor matters. The manœuvres of the Emperor recently with regard to the Liberals were certainly masterly, and they show conclusively that, so far as brains are concerned, he is more than a match for his antagonists. Whether his new line of policy will in reality make his throne any firmer or accomplish his hopes of securing the succession for his son, remains for the future to determine, with the chances largely against him.

Mr. Connell has introduced a bill in the State Senate making the District Attorney, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Sheriff, and Coroner of Philadelphia salaried officers, and providing that the Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, and Clerks of Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions shall pay into the City Treasury one-quarter of their gross receipts exceeding $2000. The proposed law is not to take effect until after the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents. The end it contemplates is undoubtedly just. The system which enables officials to acquire speedy fortunes by extortionate fees is radically wrong, and it is high time that the Legislature, instead of acting as the accomplice of the politicians who acquire these places, in efforts to increase perquisites, which are already too large, should devise means to reduce them to a standard commensurate with the actual value of the services rendered. It is the height of folly and injustice to continue our local offices on a footing which enables greedy partisans to realize large fortunes in a single term, when better men would render better service for one-tenth the compensation awarded to the favorites of pot-house brawlers.

The row over the State Treasurership at Harrisburg has resulted in the renomination of R. W. Mackey, the present incumbent, with the prospect in favor of his re-election, but there are sufficient symptoms of disatisfaction and of a disposition to bolt to surround the final result with some doubt. If the Republican adherents to the caucus nomination are not sufficiently numerous to form a clear majority of both houses, the Democrats may come in for a share of the spoils, either as the supporters of an independent candidate or as allies of the Mackeyites. As their supplies have been almost totally cut off by the overthrow of the Johnson regime, relief from this unexpected quarter would prove especially grateful, and there would be a general rejoicing among the corrupt spirits of the legislative halls over a disgraceful scramble. If, however, any regard for the interests of the people and for common decency and honesty animates the representatives of the people, they will make short work of the treasury peculators in future by providing that as fast as balances accrue they shall be applied to the purchase and redemption of the debt. Tax-payers should watch closely the action at Harrisburg on this proposition.

A new illustration of the old adage that "politics makes strange bed-fellows" is given by some of Governor Geary's new appointments. During the early portion of his Gubernatorial career he was a faithful henchman of the clan Cameron, and the poor Curtinites were thrust out in the cold. Since his re-election, however, he seems to have made a total change of front. He has not only appointed F. Carroll Brewster, a favorite of the Curtin faction, his Attorney-General, but he has recently selected as Adjutant-General A. L. Russell, who was denounced not long ago on the floor of the United States Senate in the bitterest terms by General Simon Cameron, and who is a faithful follower of the fortunes of the present Minister to Russia. As a final proof of the completeness of the new alliance, we understand that a near relative of Alexander McClure has been, or is to be, made Deputy Attorney-General, so that Geary will be surrounded on all sides by the representatives of those whom he formerly proscribed. Mr. Toots would, perhaps, regard these changes as of no consequence, and we do not know that they amount to much. It will be curious, however, to watch their influence upon the future movements of our valiant Governor. As a Cameronian he was certainly not much of a success—as a Curtinite, he may possibly gain increased consequence.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has displayed an enterprise almost unprecedented in an English journal, by having an extract from Mrs. Stowe's book entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated" telegraphed to it through the Atlantic cable. Such a feat would be thought nothing of in this country, where the advantages of the cable for the transmission of important news are fully recognized, but it is something new in English journalism, and it is considered a matter of sufficient importance by the agent of the Associated Press for him to telegraph back to the United States a statement of the fact. The excitement over Mrs. Stowe's Byron scandal is greater in England than in this country, and as there is a general desire to know what Mrs. Stowe has to say in defense of her first indiscretion, this bit of enterprise on the part of the *Pall Mall Gazette* will probably be rewarded by an extensive sale of the paper, and it may lead to further imitations of the American system of journalism on the part of the English press that will make their news columns more interesting reading than they are now.

The Finances of Prussia.—A report on the financial policy of the new Prussian Minister of Finances, which is approved by that minister, has been agreed upon by the committee on the budget of the Chamber of Deputies. The Prussian interest-bearing debt at the beginning of 1870 amounts to 424,000,000 thalers, and is divided into not less than 115 classes, each with especial conditions, and a prescribed mode of redemption; and the interest ranges from three to five per cent.; the loans contracted during the latter years were usually at the highest rate of interest, and a considerable discount. For the year 1870 the amount to be redeemed is 8,666,000 thalers, more than two per cent. of the entire debt, but for the same year there is a deficit of 5,400,000 thalers; consequently if the Government were not under the obligation to redeem that amount the debt would have an excess of more than three millions of thalers over the expenditures. The plan proposed by the Minister and the committee looks to the covering of the deficit for 1870, and to a more suitable form for the national debt. It is proposed to convert the debt into a consolidated *rente*, and, as a beginning, he proposed the conversion of the entire debt of Prussia under the former boundary, and the new boundary after 1866, which bears interest of 4½ per cent., amounting to 170,468,875 thalers, and at 4 per cent. amounting to 52,967,800 thalers, in all 223,436,175 thalers, into a *rente* at 4½ per cent. interest; those bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. were to be exchanged at the rate of nine thalers to eight thalers of the new ones. The result of this conversion would be a debt of 217,551,000 thalers, with interest at 4½ per cent. In order to induce the holders to exchange a premium was to be offered, amounting at the most to one per cent. of the consolidated debt, and new bonds were to be issued to cover that amount. An extension of this plan to other loans, especially the 5½ per cent. certificates of indebtedness, is regarded at the present time as unadvisable. The Minister does not propose an entire discontinuance of redemption, but only that in unfavorable years the necessity for the redemption of a specified amount should not exist. This obligation at present is often a serious obstacle in the way of a proper application of the receipts to discharge the expenses of the State. To obviate this it is thought that the consolidated bonds for any one year should be redeemed whenever an excess of receipts over expenses is shown by the budget of that year, and only to the amount of that excess.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ WANAMAKER.

The low price at which we have been selling for the last few weeks will still prevail until our Winter Stock is all cleared out and we are ready for our Spring Importations.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

WANAMAKER.

Ours is the FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING IN AMERICA! Far superior in every way to all other Ready-made Clothing, and equal to the BEST CUSTOM WORK of most Establishments, but in closing out our present stock we are selling as cheap as any house on either Market or Chesnut streets.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS ARE ALL MARKED DOWN, and can be bought now at prices which would justify any one in laying in a stock for future use.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
10 26§ Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION
OF
PENNSYLVANIA,
N. W. CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

A public meeting of the members of the above Association will be held at their Hall on SATURDAY next, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Prominent speakers are expected to address the meeting. All Democratic and Conservative citizens are invited to attend.

LEWIS C. CASSIDY,
1 7 2t President.

☞ REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS,
MR. C. C. TRACY,
Of the New York Newsboys' Home, and
MR. M. DUPUY,
Of the Children's Aid Society of New York,
will speak at the Meeting of the Newsboys' Home Association at CONCERT HALL, on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 10th inst.
Admission free. 1 6 3t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the institution, corner of PINE and BROAD Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. BAROLAY,
1 7 fwm3t Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 No. 109 N. TENTH Street, above Arch.

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for Officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN BIDDLE, Secretary.
Philada., Jan. 7, 1870. 1 7 4t

☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WILL shortly open, a branch of the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 1 6 6t*

☞ OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1870.

The Directors of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia have this date declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the stock and outstanding scrip, payable, free of United States and State tax, on demand.

1 5 5t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after Monday, the 10th instant, until which time the transfer book will be closed.

W. H. KEMBLE,
1 5 6t Treasurer.

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the last six months, free from United States and State tax, payable on and after the 8th instant.

1 6 6t JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

12 30 5t J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 16 tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 15 mwf3t P. LAMB, Cashier.

IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT OUR IDEA
OF
CLOSING OUT
OUR
DRESS GOODS STOCK
BY THE
FIFTEENTH OF JANUARY,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
WE HAVE MADE LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE BALANCE OF THE GOODS.
Purchasers desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS
Are advised to examine the stock.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
1 5 3t PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons are cautioned against purchasing or transferring two Promissory Notes drawn by A. T. MARKLEY to his own order, and by him endorsed, dated respectively December 10 and 24, 1869, for $300 and $250 at two and three months, the same having been lost or stolen on January 1, 1870, and payment of which has been stopped. A reward will be paid for their return to N. F. CAMPION, No. 113 S. FOURTH Street. 1 5 3t

☞ THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWing Machine is a first-class Lock-Stitch Machine, designed for every description of family sewing; elegant in style and finish; perfectly simple in construction; makes perfect work on every description of material. Call and examine, or send for descriptive pamphlet. Agents wanted in every city and town. Office and Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets:—

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$401,679 00
Bills Receivable	16,795 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135 40
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	36,000 00
Pittsburg Sevens	16,000 00
Pittsburg Sixes	8,535 00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,244 41
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Loan	34,570 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company Loan	8,662 50
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,615 00
United States Loan, six per cent., 1881	20,000 00
United States Loan, five-twenties, 1867	56,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10,902 50
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,493 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,500 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	27,932 00
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Loan	18,500 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Loan	28,350 00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Loan	22,352 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company Stock, 500 shares	22,267 33
Philadelphia Bank, 224 shares	24,349 26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,900 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 30 shares	2,877 72
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	928 68
Real Estate	30,000 00
Cash	4,139 06
	$1,031,220 42

1 7 6§ WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

"FINELLI'S."

N. FINELLI, late of the Union Club, has purchased
The "Old Tontine,"
No. 29 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
Where he will keep a regular Restaurant, embracing all the delicacies of the season, prepared in the best manner. The choicest of WINES and LIQUORS always on hand.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, January 8 (Battle of New Orleans), FINELLI invites all his friends to call and lunch with him from 11 to 4. Lunch consists of thirty courses, all choice dishes.

MR. FINELLI'S experience has been long and varied as a caterer, at the Union League, at the Philadelphia Club and at the Union Club. 1 4 6p

JOHN BLACK,
BLACKSMITH,
No. 12 FETTER Lane,
East of Third street, above Arch street,
Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. 1 6 12t

$6000, $5000, AND OTHER SUMS TO loan on mortgage of city property.
S. KINGSTON McKAY,
7 4* No. 423 WALNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

SAIL ON! SAIL ON!

The sale goes on!

THE PEOPLE ARE ASTONISHED AT OUR LOW PRICES.

THE EXCELLENCE OF OUR CLOTHES GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION.

THE BEAUTY OF OUR FITS PLEASES ALL THE WEARERS.

THE VARIETY OF OUR STYLES MEETS EVERYBODY'S APPROBATION.

The continual question is,

"How can Rockhill & Wilson Sell their goods At such low prices?"

AND THE SALE GOES ON,
AND IT WILL GO ON
TILL ALL THE CLOTHES
ARE GONE OFF!

Reduction!
Thirty Per Cent.
On all Clothes.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were $18
" " "	$16 "	$20
" " "	$18 "	$22
OVERCOATS	$12 "	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE COMMERCIAL REGISTER
For 1870
HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED BY
JOHN McKILLOP & CO.,
From their New Office,
No. 16 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia,
Formerly occupied by Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers.

This is the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable work of the kind ever published in America.

Wholesale merchants, and all others interested, are invited to call and make a thorough and critical examination of its merits. Subscribers will be supplied with regularity and despatch. 1 4 6p

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

"Hamlet."

Hamlet is the latest New-Yorkism of any moment, and it is so extraordinarily well produced that I feel quite justified in making special mention of it here. It is very easy to write a criticism upon a representation of this kind when the critic has the whole of the previous day to do it in, as the critics of the big dailies have. Imagine a play terminating at 10 minutes past 12 on Wednesday midnight, and a two-column article thereupon appearing in Thursday's morning's paper. What singular rapidity of composition! How that critic must have toiled all day on Wednesday! When the curtain rose at 8 o'clock, how gratified he must have felt to know that the crisp foolscap in his pocket was already comfortably filled with an anticipatory eulogy. I will not say that I have ever seen a New York critic take from his pocket a prewritten criticism, which he bundled off to his newspaper immediately upon the conclusion of the play. I will not say that I have seen this, but I have "heern tell" that it is done. Well, at any rate, the dramatic editors of New York were justified in anticipating praise in the case of the play of *Hamlet* as placed upon Mr. Booth's stage. It was a series of exquisite pictures which evinced a profound study of history and art. In little as well as great things the evidences of a thoughtful hand were present. For instance, the little part of the actress is invariably intrusted to a female. One of Mr. Booth's studious innovations was to confide it, as feminine parts were confided in olden times, to the hands of a boy, Master Willie Seymour. The play within a play was very differently arranged from the style sanctioned by conventional usages. It was enacted at one side of the stage, the king and queen occupying the opposide side, and "Hamlet" posting himself in the centre of the stage, where the play of his countenance, a watched the king, could be perfectly seen. The graveyard scene, with which the last act opens, was perhaps the most natural and beautiful of all, the effect of distance, solitude, and the clear tone of skies being perfectly reproduced. During the performance, Mr. Fechter, in company with several members of Mr. Booth's family, occupied Mr. Booth's box, but was not recognized by the audience. Indeed, he bore very little resemblance to the portraits of him which hang in the lobbies of Niblo's. He seemed like a portly, ruddy-faced gentleman of forty-five, much better suited by nature to dine well daily at the Manhattan Club than to impersonate the pale and intellectual "Hamlet."

But "something too much of this," as "Hamlet" and Mr. Pecksniff say. Let me turn from tragedy at Booth's to

Devotion at St. Alban's.

The recent services there on the eve of the festival of the Epiphany have been very impressive. Go to St. Alban's, and you see Fashion made a saint of, and style apotheosized. It is a place where, during every religious service, the refreshing spectacle may be enjoyed of camels passing through needles' eyes. Saints, angels, and the twelve apostles are usually represented, I believe, with their hair parted in the middle; and this is the only resemblance I have been able to trace between the worshippers at that chapel and the glorified examples that they are supposed to follow. One Sunday morning, not very long ago, I was there, and occupied a seat near the door. At the conclusion of the service my attention was attracted by the spectacle of a very fashionably-attired youth who remained upon his knees after the majority of the congregation had commenced dispersing. He was one of those adolescents, about seventeen, who belong to the sugar-candy species known as "Mother's Darlings." His hair, shining with natural gold and artificial grease, was bisected with Christian-like impartiality in the middle. His dainty lavender-color-gloved hands were folded upon his virginal breast, where frills were crimped and diamonds shone. Dusky lashes rimmed devotionally down-cast eyes, and ripe-red lips which a woman would have pronounced kissable moved in a don't-I-look-bewitching sort of prayer. He looked like an opera-bouffe page put into pantaloons, a brilliant hermaphrodism pleading interesting sinfulness. Two young ladies of the same age, and attired in equal fashion, lingered to contemplate the wholesome sight. There was no misinterpreting those looks of admiration. "*Isn't* he sweet?" whispered one to the other, as the simpering little saint arose. "You bet!" he exclaimed, brushing the dust off his knee, and winking on them with religious roguery. "Don't you want to kiss me for my mother?" And so the scene closed; and this is a fair specimen of piety at St. Alban's.

A $130 Newspaper.

I observe that the *Independent* is publishing a limited number of its most recent issue upon satin, and that individual copies are purchasable at the low price of $130. What I like about the *Independent* is the fitness with which it makes both ends meet, the precision with which it dovetails God and Mammon, and veneers Satan over with Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. It is a sort of sacred see-saw, with the world of New York as the fulcrum and the flesh and the devil "teetering" at either end. Both the medicines and the morality it puffs are quack, and altogether it is a first-rate religious family weekly.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening *Il Ballo in Maschera* will be given, with Signor Lefranc, Madame Briol, Madame Lumley, Madlle Lami, Signor Reyna, Signor Barili, and Signor Fossati in the cast.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *Fra Diavolo* will be performed, with Signor Ronconi as "Lord Rochburg."

On Monday evening, in compliance with a general desire, *William Tell* will be repeated.

AT THE CHESNUT *Champagne; or, Step by Step*, will be repeated for the last time this evening.

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when *Babes in the Wood* and *The Rendezvous* will be presented.

To-morrow evening *Blow for Blow* and the comedietta of *Two Can Play at that Game* are announced. Miss May Howard, who has been ill for some time, will make her reappearance on this occasion.

AT THE WALNUT the military drama of *Not Guilty* will be repeated this evening.

It is also announced for the matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH Knowles' comedy of *The Love Chase* will be performed this evening, with Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Don Juan*

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an amusing programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the pantomime of *The Old Woman Who Lived in the Shoe* will be performed this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute some of their most astonishing feats of magic at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRE will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

THE CORNUCOPIA, No. 113 S. Third street, east side.—If there is a place where wit and sentiment can be properly appreciated it is at Dickson's Cornucopia, where everything desirable to animate the brain and give wholesouled expression to present desires can be properly appreciated. Go and see.

YOU CAN BUY BETTER AND CHEAPER CLOTHING OF BENNETT & CO., THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what greatness may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, No. 518 MARKET STREET, No. 518 MARKET STREET, HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH. HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.—What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required? To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its *vigor must be recruited*. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing the obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated, and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative, and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs. Sold everywhere.

KENEST LINWOOD; OR, THE INNER LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.—By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. This is the *fifth* volume issued of "Petersons'" new and beautiful edition of the complete works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, to be issued complete in twelve large duodecimo volumes. Two volumes will be published each month, until the series is complete, *one volume on the first and another on the fifteenth of the month.*

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 304 Chesnut street, lower side.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.—W. H. Carryl, formerly of No. 719 Chesnut street, has resumed the Curtain Business with his sons, at No. 723 Chesnut street. They invite attention to their stock of Curtain Materials and Railroad Supplies.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

BUY your clothing of Charels Stokes, 121 Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel.

TEARING DOWN PART OF OUR STORE.
TEARING DOWN PART OF OUR STORE.
TEARING DOWN PART OF OUR STORE.
TEARING DOWN PART OF OUR STORE.
NOT ENOUGH ROOM FOR THE GOODS.
NOT ENOUGH ROOM FOR THE GOODS.
NOT ENOUGH ROOM FOR THE GOODS.
NOT ENOUGH ROOM FOR THE GOODS.
WILL SELL THEM OFF
WILL SELL THEM OFF
WILL SELL THEM OFF
WILL SELL THEM OFF
LOWER THAN EVER.
LOWER THAN EVER.
LOWER THAN EVER.
LOWER THAN EVER.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

DORMAN—LOPER.—On the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Mr. JOSEPH R. DORMAN, of New York, to Miss JOSEPHINE S. LOPER, of Philadelphia.

MASSEY—MOSES.—On the 2d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Mr. GEORGE B. MASSEY, of Philadelphia, to Miss EUSEBIA N. MOSES, of Phœnixville.

SILVESTER—WESTCOTT.—On the 6th of January, by the Rev. Bishop Stevens, assisted by the Rev. Ed. L. Drown, Rev. WILLIAM WALLACE SILVESTER, of Norwich, Conn., to MARY HAY, daughter of Gideon G. Westcott, of this city.

DIED.

CLIFT.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, CLARA A. CLIFT, in the 11th year of her age, only daughter of Edward K. and Rose A. Clift.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 409 N. Twelfth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

DONAHUE.—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, of heart disease, Mrs. SARAH, wife of the late Philip Donahue, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 Walnut place (between Sassom and Walnut and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets), West Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

FOREMAN.—ELLEN B. FOREMAN, aged 27 years.

Her friends and relatives are invited to view her remains, this afternoon and evening, at No. 889 Orchard street, as they will be removed to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock to Morgantown, Pa., for interment.

JORDAN.—On the 4th instant, RUTH ANN JORDAN, relict of the late Samuel Jordan, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Loyal Link, No. 3, D. of L., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Richard Jordan, No. 228 Marion street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

SEARLES.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. ANN CHRISTY, wife of James Searles, and daughter of the late Frederick and Christiana Baldt, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Ararat Lodge, No. 7, Order of Lady Masons; also, Wreath of Friendship Association, No. 17, Independent Order of Philozatheans; also, the Adah Conclave, No. 3, of the United Order of Daughters of Malta; also, the Chandler Female Benefical Society; and the Second Female Beneficial Society, and the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1122 Savory street, Eighteenth ward, on Sunday afternoon, January 9, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Burial Ground.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS AT $2.—JUST RECEIVED, A CASE OF LYONS HEAVY GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS AT $2; ALSO, IN STORE ALL QUALITIES, FROM $1.75 TO $5 A YARD.

BESSON & SON, MOURNING DRY GOODS, No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK ALPACA DEPARTMENT.—BESSON & SON HAVE OPENED A FRESH STOCK ALPACAS, FROM 37½ TO 87½c.
MOHAIRS OR GLOSSY ALPACAS, 75c. TO $1.25.
MOHAIR TAMISE OR FRENCH ALPACAS, 65c. TO $1.
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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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DISCORD IN CONCORD.

From the N. Y. World.

The serene and scholarly atmosphere of Concord, New Hampshire, has recently been agitated by a concourse of strong-minded women and feeble-minded divines, who assembled there in order to make some speeches about woman's rights. The novelty of the subject which they came together to discuss impels us to rescue the proceedings from the oblivion which would otherwise await them. A good deal of darkness was cast upon the subject at large by the speakers, and the proceedings were much too harmonious for those of a meeting summoned in the interest of reform. An element of tempest and moral recalcitration should pervade the gathering together of the apostles of change. But Miss Anthony, who usually supplies that disturbing magnetism, was not present; and the absence of her waterfall, towering dark and huge above the platform, was lamented as much as the absence of the helm of Ajax would have been in an assemblage of the Homeric warriors. There were present, however, female divines, physicians, and reporters—visible and valuable exemplars of the capacity of woman to accomplish other work than that of the household or the school-room. What sort of gospel the lady divines "dispensed with," what sort of physic the hippocratic females prescribed, or what sort of nonpareil the petticoated reporters reported, we know not; but there is nothing unreasonable in assuming them to have been, as theology, physic, and literature go, good average specimens of their kind, and such as to fully entitle their respective professors to the honors and immunities which appertain to those vocations. There was a good deal of murky verbiage, and the tediousness of some of the speakers was evidently the fruit of good health and long practice. But the fact was manifest that the reformers were very much in earnest. They have a tolerably clear purpose, and they are evidently going to toil towards it till they achieve it. They are not always coherent or precise in setting forth their creed or the reforms which they propose to effect. But they make up for that lack by an amount of enthusiasm and talking power which would be incredible if it were not so continually evinced. Incessant dropping weareth away a stone; so incessant meetings and speechifyings and resolutions will doubtless in time procure for them the privilege of the ballot. The supplicant at the judgment seat who bored the judge so that he decided in her favor, irrespective of the law or the equity of the case, was a female of prodigious sapience, and her "agitating" sisterhood have well learned the lesson which her experience inculcates. They have discovered the potency of prolixity; and this is the terrible weapon with which they fight their crusade.

And the crusade really waxes formidable. The blare of its bugles and the glitter of its standards have summoned to its ranks warriors of other sort than those which followed its initial forays. It numbers among its advocates statesmen, philosophers, and scholars; men of robust texture of mind, not given to irregular enthusiasms, but the intellectual pioneers who stand in the fore-front of progress. It looks as if daylight would really dawn upon the the oppressed female one of these days, and illumine her road to all sorts of civic and other distinctions; and we never read the proceedings of an official assemblage of the strong-minded without being impressed with the conviction that she ought diligently to set about preparing for enfranchisement. Notwithstanding the enormous number of women's right meetings held throughout the country during the last ten years, there is said to be no woman in America competent to preside over a convention or meeting with due observance of parliamentary rules. Notwithstanding the immense number of speeches made by women during the same period, the number of those who are capable of rendering a reason is portentously limited. They can talk, but they cannot argue; they can agitate, but they cannot reason. All their sound thinking is done for them by their enemies, the men. All the arguments calculated to make an impression upon a disciplined understanding have been formulated and put in effective shape by men. They have championed their own cause for the most part with a kind of petulant vehemence which rejected all logical laws and limitations, and it is really time that they set about acquiring some of the rudiments of that knowledge which they will find so useful and necessary in the new and responsible career which awaits them. Mrs. Howe—by far the ablest and most learned of the strong-minded sisters, a lady of much Latin and more Greek, to whom Terence is not too heavy nor Plautus too light, to whom Justin Martyr and Tertullian and Hypatia are as familiar as Dr. Channing and Schleirmacher, or Theodore Parker and Gervinus—showed herself not superior to the besetting sin of her sex. She lost the scent, like a badly trained pointer, and ran wild after hedgehogs when she should steadfastly have kept the trail of the deer. The time and place rendered it appropriate for her to talk about the rights and wrongs of women, and either rehearse the old or advance new arguments in favor of admitting them to political equality with men. But she fled wildly from the theme, and, like swift Camilla scouring the plain, did not fold her pinions till she got to Cuba, and over that sultry and unhappy isle she poured her melancholy wail. It is not possible for a lady of her talents and learning to be other than interesting, whether she sticks to the subject in hand or abandons it; but her intellectual discipline must make her aware that the departure of the Spanish gunboats had nothing to do with the subject which they had come together to discuss.

She might as well have interposed a dissertation on the Greek particle, or the Demiurgus of the Gnostics. Her phrase, that the ghost of Captain Kidd must have laughed and the timbers of the Mayflower groaned at that naval exodus, might answer very well in a legal document, where cold precision and exactitude of statement are required; but it had no bearing upon the subject which she undertook to unfold and illuminate. If the wisest and ablest champion among the female crusaders evinces this incurable mental fugacity, this aptitude for flying off the handle, it may be that all effort to impart to the enchanting but illogical sex clear, simple, and coherent methods of thought will be labor thrown away; but we hope not. Let the elders assign to the most promising of the younger sisters severe and determined courses of Aristotle and Whateley. Let them learn their croquet and their crochet, their "Guy Livingstone" and their Owen Meredith, and take a plunge into Locke or Cudworth. It isn't a lively business. Tough masculine faculties sometimes falter on the brink of the abyss, and, even after they have taken the leap, flounder about among postulates and conclusions, like camels in a quagmire or Christian in the Slough of Despond. But the Delectable mountains lie beyond, and if any of the strong-minded maidens choose to strive for these commanding altitudes (it is too late for the matrons to think of such a journey), we shall greet their attainment of them with sincere pride and exultation. We earnestly hope that the strong-minded female of the future, through assiduous discipline and labor, will be able to preside over a meeting with the ability of a Colfax and state a case with the clearness of a *nisi prius* lawyer.

ABUSE OF EDWIN M. STANTON.

From the Toledo Blade.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with true Copperhead malignity, continues to pour abuse on the name of Edwin M. Stanton. In a recent issue it gives an "Anecdote" of the departed War Secretary, which is little better than a baseless fabrication, what little truth there is in it being so artfully interwoven with falsehood that the whole may be fitly characterized as a wanton calumny. The *Enquirer* starts out by saying:—

"The press is teeming with anecdotes of the late Mr. Stanton. We have one to narrate, which illustrates the cold severity and cruelty of his character. A man by the name of Davis—living in Maryland, who had never been in the Southern army, or in any way in their service, but who resided in their lines—had occasion to visit the North during the war. He foolishly and innocently consented to be the bearer of a number of private letters from parties in the Confederacy to others in the North. He was arrested as a spy, and, with these letters upon him, brought before a military commission, which, upon the technicality of the case, convicted him and sentenced him to death by hanging. He was a gentleman of character and position, and was related to some of the best families of Maryland, who made great efforts to prevent the execution of his cruel sentence."

The "man by the name of Davis" was a lieutenant in the Confederate service; was related to some of the most bitter and malignant Rebel families at the South; was the adjutant of General Winder, the officer in charge of the war prisons of the Confederates. In this capacity Davis for a time superintended the Andersonville prison, and, if we remember rightly, one other prison, perhaps Salisbury, and was dreaded and hated by our soldiers who were there starved, tortured, and sometimes shot down like dogs for no provocation whatever. Davis was a coadjutor and coworker with the infamous Wirz, who expiated his crimes upon the scaffold. This Davis, then, turns out to be something else than a quiet "citizen of Maryland, who had never been in the Southern army, or in any way in their service." We speak from a personal knowledge of Davis when we say that the Confederate service contained no more zealous, resolute, and serviceable Rebel against our flag than he was. In his management of the Rebel prisons he was considered cruel and despotic, especially to private soldiers. To officers he seems to have shown some courtesy and favor, as in the time of his peril some of them felt called on to use influence in his favor.

So far from Davis being an "innocent" civilian, "foolishly and innocently consenting" to carry a "number of private letters" to parties in the North, he was in fact the bearer of most important despatches to and fro between Jeff. Davis at Richmond, and the Rebel gang who operated in Canada for the Confederacy. The Rebel pirates Burleigh and Beall were under arrest for piracy on Lake Erie. To save Burleigh, who was demanded by our Government of the Canadian authorities, Jeff. Davis forwarded a naval commission by the hand of this young Davis. He had accomplished his mission successfully, and was on his way back to Richmond, with his coat wadded with despatches for Jeff. Davis, when on the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, near Lexington, Ohio, he was recognized by a young soldier by the name of Beverstock. Davis had dyed his hair, changed the style of his beard, and otherwise disguised himself, but Beverstock and a comrade who happened to be in the car, had marked the features of their old tormentor too well to be deceived by any disguise he could assume. He was arrested at Newark and put in jail. Here, before he could be searched, he tore his despatches from his coat, and threw them into the stove of the jail at Newark. He was tried by a commission at Cincinnati, and sent by General Hooker to General Charles W. Hill, in command at Johnson's Island, with orders for his execution on a certain day.

But if Mr. Stanton did favor the hanging of this man Davis, and oppose Mr. Lincoln's unreasoning sympathy and clemency towards dangerous and mischief-working spies of the Confederacy, we say boldly Stanton was right and Lincoln wrong. Davis deserved the gallows as richly as ever spy, or traitor, or cruel despot over unarmed prisoners deserved it. Mr. Lincoln, pure as his motives were, by his tenderness towards such men as Davis laid many brave, loyal men in untimely graves, who but for such mistaken clemency might to-day be alive and well. Mr. Lincoln's humanity nerved the arms of the diabolical, plotting crew of conspirators whose last revengeful act sent the assassin's bullet into his own brain. Mr. Stanton took a sterner and yet more rational and merciful view of his duty in such cases. He was a man of just as true and as tender humanity as Mr. Lincoln, but he did not allow his sympathy to override his knowledge and judgment. He valued the lives of loyal men vastly more than those of traitors. He believed that such resolute, energetic spies and despatch-bearers as Davis was were each worth more than five hundred common soldiers to the Confederacy. The death of Davis, at the right time, would doubtless have saved hundreds of lives, each of whom had far higher claims on Mr. Lincoln's humanity than ten thousand such traitors as Davis could have. We cannot be misled into an unjust estimate of Edwin M. Stanton's justice or benevolence, by Copperhead contrasts of it with Mr. Lincoln's weak and mistaken compassion. In war, especially, mercy to the guilty works death to the innocent. In the long run Mr. Stanton's stern justice had more of real mercy in it, than had Mr. Lincoln's clemency and forbearance to punish. And at no moment of his life do we believe the heart of Mr. Stanton to have been any more under the influence of malice or revenge than that of Mr. Lincoln, who certainly was never justly chargeable with either. Mr. Stanton was wiser than Lincoln, in that he never believed in the ruinous policy of attempting to carry war on on peace principles. Rigor and vigor is the true motto for a nation fighting with traitors for its own existence and liberty. We honor Edwin M. Stanton for his manly adherence to that principle.

THE COMING OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

From the N. Y. Sun.

One of Wales' younger brothers is expected at Washington on a visit to General Grant, and the snobs and the Dents are already beginning to lay themselves out for the reception of this new victim of the universal Jenkins. It is whispered at the same time in fogy circles that the mere sight of a live Prince will be equivalent to the settlement of the Alabama claims, and that immediately after his arrival several dignitaries will bow down before the juvenile Highness, and make ample apologies for their rash speeches and despatches.

At the time the Prince of Wales landed in the dark on the shores of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, it was rumored that he was sent hither in token of eternal sympathy and international love. But, lo! when soon afterward the Union was rent by slavery and civil war, Wales, the future King of England, had not a word to say in favor of the country which had received him with open arms. On the contrary, he sympathized with Palmerston and Bonaparte in the aid and comfort which those worthies gave to the enemies of the Republic.

Wales, too, made his salaam to the Old Public Functionary at Washington. Miss Lane took him to a young ladies' seminary, where the hopeful scion of the Four Georges had pleasant encounters with simpering school girls; and he was next taken to the grave of the Father of his Country, where he planted an acorn, which, it is hoped, will grow up in due time to be an oak. Parties were given to him, where all the dancing and flirting things of the period were paraded before Wales by the matrons and Dents of those days. The tall fellows who swelled his suite came to think that a capital so obsequious to a prince was not after all so very republican; and so, when the news came of a break-up, they said they had all foreseen it, and deemed themselves wiser if not better men.

If any of the English princes had imitated the example of those of the royal house of France, and taken up arms in defense of the American Union, their presence in the United States would have been a pledge of real British sympathy. But to come here to be lionized, and go home to laugh at our foolishness and to join the ranks of our enemies, is, we should think, a different thing. This experiment, however, is now to be repeated. Arthur, to be sure, has not the prestige of being heir to the throne; but he is a chip of the same block, and the snobs and flunkies who gathered around the one will be sure to adore the other.

Considering the international record of Great Britain in her relations with the United States, and the present complications, it would perhaps have been more prudent in Queen Victoria not to invest the travels in this country of one of her sons with the official character of a visit to the President of the United States. Wales, moreover, did not pretend to come as a royal Prince, but as Baron Renfrew; and though this could not prevent him from figuring in all the grandeur of royalty, her Majesty's desire was that he should deport himself modestly, and without encouraging the tuft-hunters among the richer and more subservient portion of the American population.

In the case of Arthur, no such precaution seems to have been taken. His coming is trumpeted forth as that of a full-fledged representative of English royalty, to the great delight of the flunkeyism of Washington city, and of its Pumpernickel legations. And so let them make the most of it.

A CONTRAST—GENERAL GRANT AND PRESIDENT GRANT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Grant throughout the war and up to the time of his election to the Presidency was justly regarded as a thoroughly representative American. On all questions in which the honor, glory and progress of his country were involved he was American to the core. He had none of the contracted ideas of New England sectional politicians, no affinity with European or monarchical institutions, prejudices, or habits of thought. Raised in the great West, he had the broad and sturdy republican ideas of that section. His patriotism was elevated, and, like the region of country where he had his home, was wide in its range, and as comprehensive as its destiny. He had no narrow views of American policy or progress, and, like all true Western men, believed in the manifest destiny of this mighty Republic. Such a man was General Grant when he re-entered the army at the commencement of the late war, and all through his glorious military career till he reached the Presidency.

It will be remembered how truly this lofty American patriotism of General Grant was shown in the case of the French occupation of Mexico. He regarded the invasion of that neighboring republic by the French and the setting up a monarchy on our border by a European power as a gross insult to the United States, as a blow at republican government on this continent and a violation of the Monroe doctrine. He said, in fact, it was a part of the war against the United States, and that the war would not be completely finished till the French and their imperial system were driven from Mexican soil. Acting upon these views, he boldly proposed to march an army to the Rio Grande to drive the French out of Mexico. At that time he had no fear of war with any European nation. He would have risked a war with France in defense of American republicanism and institutions; yes, to defend those in a neighboring country, though we had no difficulty with France ourselves apart from this question, he would have risked a war with the greatest power in Europe to defend and protect American republicanism. A thrill of pride and admiration ran through the hearts of our people when the great captain of the war thus proclaimed his fearless and lofty American patriotism. He knew that France could not measure swords with the United States, if even Napoleon had been foolish enough to try the experiment. He knew, in fact, that all Europe combined could not conquer this republic, or even land any considerable force on its shores. But whatever the risk or cost, he was then ready to defend republican principles in America and the established policy of his country.

What a change has come over General Grant since he became President! Or rather what a change has taken place since last spring or summer! In the case of Cuba he seems to have forgotten his high-toned American principles and policy. He seems to quail before an insignificant power like Spain, and to abandon the cause of republican liberty in America from fear of the least difficulty. How are the mighty fallen! Yet, when we speak of the President we would rather say his administration, for we cannot believe his nature is changed, and still think that in his heart he wishes the independence of Cuba. There is every reason to fear he has been and is influenced in his anti-Cuban and un-American policy by certain members of his Cabinet and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Secretary of State, Attorney-General Hoar, and Mr. Sumner have misled him, no doubt, by a cunning and persistent system of misrepresentation. The position they have assumed on the Cuban question, and their outspoken hostility to the Cuban cause, leave no doubt about that. Then, it is known that while the lamented General Rawlins lived and was a member of the Cabinet the President manifested great interest in the Cubans, and went so far even as to intimate last summer to the Spanish Government, through our Minister at Madrid, that the United States would have to recognize the Cubans before long. With the death of his friend, the noble Rawlins, the President appears to have fallen completely under the influence of the pro-Spanish members of the Cabinet and Mr. Sumner. Hence was perpetrated that outrage upon the feelings and sentiment of the American people in letting loose the thirty gunboats from our shores to crush, if possible, the rising republic of Cuba; hence the overstrained and extraordinary efforts that have been made to prevent the Cuban patriots from getting any supplies from this country, and hence the deaf ear the administration has turned to the appeals of the American press and public and the Cubans.

Now, the question is, will the President hereafter follow the promptings of his own heart, or those blind, narrow-minded, and prejudiced men that surround him? The Cubans are entitled to recognition, for they have an organized government and have fought for upwards of fifteen months, heroically and with remarkable success, the war for republican freedom. On reasonable international grounds they are entitled to this; but the Government ought to take bolder and higher ground than that. It ought to follow the sympathies and wish of the American people, and aid, directly or indirectly, the cause of liberty in Cuba. A million and a half of people, American born, almost within sight of our coast, who have never been allowed the smallest right of self-government, and who have been under the heel of the worst despotism in the world, cry to us for help, or at least for recognition. We can give this without danger or inconvenience. Ought we not to do it? But if we lay aside all sentiment—if we choose to say we care nothing for a brave and suffering people struggling for freedom, or for the progress of American republicanism—and look at this matter in a selfish point of view only, there are the strongest reasons for securing the independence and annexation of Cuba. It would be the most valuable possession the United States could acquire. Its internal and natural wealth is incalculable, its developed resources vast, its commerce very large, and in a naval and military point of view it is the key of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the whole of the Antilles. Our interest in every way and on a large scale would be promoted by the independence and recognition of Cuba. Any other nation in the world similarly situated would not hesitate a moment to seize such an opportunity as Cuba presents to promote its interests and to increase its power and grandeur. If the President cannot comprehend what is our national policy with regard to Cuba, it is to be hoped Congress will.

THE STRIKE OF THE TELEGRAPHERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

When the Western Union Telegraph operators attempt by a strike to obstruct even temporarily the business of the whole country, they should, at least, take care to be provided with a real grievance. Otherwise the public, which generally forms a pretty accurate judgment upon such matters, will not extend to them its sympathy, nor deem their action justified. The case as between the telegraphers and the company stands at present thus:—The Protective League of the former say that the company reduced the salaries of certain operators at San Francisco, and that those who refused to submit to the reduction were discharged. And they require that the discharged men be reinstated at their old salaries, and that no reduction take place in any cases. This statement is clear and simple enough, but unfortunately for the credit of the strikers it rests on no basis of truth.

General Palmer, the Secretary of the company, distinctly disavows any knowledge of an intention to lower salaries, on his part or that of Mr. Mumford, the agent at San Francisco. This latter gentleman, on being questioned by General Palmer, is as explicit. He says, in words susceptible of no misinterpretation, "I have reduced no salaries," and he adds that he has had "no intention of doing so." Two men were discharged for two reasons—they "were trying to make disturbance," and the force was unnecessarily large. And "the plea of a general reduction is without the slightest foundation as a matter of fact."

The League, in reply to these denials, simply express their disbelief of them, and reiterate the demand for restoration of the San Francisco discharged operators. But, in addition to this, they announce that various of their members at different points "have already suspended work," and it is demanded that these latter be reinstated in their former positions, the time lost by the strike being deducted from their month's pay. And on being refused these conditions, and assured that they had been imposed upon by some of the brethren in San Francisco, they declare the strike general.

This, without a word of exaggeration, is the whole story. There is but one inference possible to be drawn from it. The strike was evidently resolved upon by a few leaders, pretext or no pretext. A complaint that two men, who are not named, but who, we presume, will be, were dispensed with for what, as any person in his senses will agree, their employer had a right to consider good cause, is all the capital of fact the leaders had to work upon. It sufficed for their purpose. But are not the great body of the telegraphers thereby placed in a false position? They are lending themselves to a transaction which their better judgment can never approve. The only result must inevitably be injury to themselves, if they persist in a course which is no less than folly. Had the cause for a strike really existed, they might have claimed the public sympathy; no cause exists, however, and they are simply made to appear as a body of intelligent and respectable persons who are hoodwinked by false friends working in secret for their own private aims.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay for Repairs to the House of the Niagara Hose Company.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six hundred (600) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools, for the purpose of paying for repairs to the house of the Niagara Hose Company, No. 240 Monroe street, the said premises having been used for school purposes since the year 1845.

Warrants therefor to be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools in accordance with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 7 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Require the Leasing and Sale of Property of the City to be made at Public Auction.

Whereas, The present condition of the finances of the city and the low rate fixed for taxation require of Councils the utmost economy in the working of its various departments with an eye single to the true interests of the city, and increasing its available resources; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That all leases or sales of the property of the city shall be made at public auction to the highest and best bidder, after due advertisement in at least five daily newspapers of the city for at least two weeks previous to the day of sale. Provided that the officer having charge of the sale of any property belonging to the city shall cause to be inserted in the advertisement of the sale that the city reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory and for the best interests of the city.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 7 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water-pipe on Kensington Avenue and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water-pipe on the following streets:—

Kensington avenue, from Lehigh avenue to Somerset street.

Somerset street, from Kensington avenue to Orme street; and

Boudinot street, from Somerset street to Kensington avenue, in the Twenty-fifth ward.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 7 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to Curb and Pave Footways on Fifteenth Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby directed to notify the owners of property on Fifteenth street, between Tioga and Venango streets, to curb and pave their footwalks.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 7 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby instructed to notify the property owners on the north side of Tioga street, from Broad street to Seventeenth, to curb and pave their footways.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 7 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Relative to plans for Public Buildings.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission be given to the Board of Commissioners for the erection of public buildings to exhibit in Independence Hall the plans, model and drawings determined upon and adopted by them of the proposed public buildings for the information of the citizens generally.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 7 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Tramwaying of Crooked Place and Rogers' Court.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby directed to tramway Crooked place, in the Eleventh ward, from New Market to Everett street, and Rogers' court, from Pegg street to Crooked place.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 7 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CHRISTIE, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration *d. b. n. c. t. a.* upon the estate of the above-named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make known the same without delay, to

HENRY WRIGHT,
No. 1615 GIRARD Avenue;
Or to his Attorney, SAMUEL G. PERKINS,
12 10 6t* No. 627 WALNUT Street.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony, Benjamin Ritting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Norris.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. JOHN R. WUCHERER, President. 4 28

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $210,000 00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 25

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

A YOUNG AMAZON.

Ohio Girl in Boy's Clothing for Seven ...rs—She Drives Street Cars, Cooks on a ...mboat, Works on a Farm, and Chews ...acco.

...t evening Officer White, of the West Side, ...ted a person on suspicion of having stolen ... On being taken to the station-house this ...n gave the name of Alexander Davis, and the ...f sixteen years. This morning, however, Da...ex was doubted, and it was then ascertained ...he prisoner is a girl. She was tried before the ... court for petit larceny and discharged, but ...ned in prison for wearing male apparel. ...s is the same girl who was arrested in Toledo a ...days since for disguising herself in this manner. ...was allowed by the police of that city to go, on ...ising to leave town. She then came here, and ...ered about the city until arrested as stated ...e.

...r career has been a romantic one. She was ... in Zanesville, and her right name is Florence ...er. At the age of 11 years she ran away from ... to "seek her fortune." Thinking that she ... get along better if she wore boy's clothing, ...onned male apparel, and states that her sex ...ot discovered until, after passing for a young ...for seven years, she was arrested in Toledo. ...n she left her home she went to Columbus, and ...ned employment as driver of a street car. She ...large of her age, and having masculine features ...short hair, easily passed for a boy of about 16. ...six months she worked in this capacity, and ...went to Cincinnati. There she was hired on ...eamboat Alaska as second cook, and sailed four ...between that city and New Orleans. She gene... slept alone, and no one on the boat mistrusted ...he was a girl. Leaving the boat, she came to ...land and went to work for a farmer living ... nine miles west of the city. ... to trace her through all her wanderings would ...oo long. Suffice it to say that she has been ...ged at masculine labor constantly, much of the ...having been employed at farming. ... is now eighteen years old, but in her costume ...rs like a boy of sixteen, and gives that as her ... Her hair is black and shingled close. She ...a black suit, no shirt collar, a slouch hat, goes ...er pants in her boots, and chews enormous ...of tobacco. Her voice is coarse, and her man... ...orrespond. The police are as yet undecided ...o do with her, and in the meantime she is re... in prison.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, Jan. 3.*

MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY.

...zy, Uncouth, Untutored Missouri Youth ...Does a Marvellous Thing in Figures.

...r Warrensburg, Missouri, resides a poor widow ...n, who has a son, Reuben Field, a mere boy, ...red, and seemingly almost incapable of literary ...e, who yet possesses most remarkable powers ...tal calculation. As evidence of this, among ...other evidences that might be cited, a gentle... ... St. Louis, who had heard of his possessing ...culty, a few days ago sent him the following ..., viz.:—145,145,145,145, asking him to square ...mber mentally, that is, multiply the number ...lf, and send him the result, with the time ...to perform it, scarcely believing, however, ...standing the extraordinary accounts related ..., that he would be capable of the task. In ...owever, he was mistaken, as were others to ...the proposition had been named. A letter ...en received by the gentleman named, from a ...respectable and reliable citizen of Warrens... ...who states that in three minutes' time the boy ...mentally and accurately pronounced the re... ...1'067,113,159,163,117,071,025, or, written in ... twenty-one sextillions sixty-seven quintil... ...ne hundred and thirteen quadrillions one ...d and fifty-nine trillions one hundred and ...hree billions one hundred and seventeen mil... ...eventy-one thousand and twenty-five ...gh such exhibitions of mental powers of cal... ...n as the one exhibited in the above are not ...her unheard of, they are nevertheless ex... ...gly rare. In this instance it will appear all ...re marvellous when it is stated that this boy, ...n Field, is almost entirely uneducated. In... ...he letter referred to above said Field main... ...is "of no use for boys to go to school, as he ...earn anything and never could." In fact, ... in this matter of calculation, in which he is ...el, he is said to be "very ignorant in all other ...s," lazy, uncouth, disposed to wander idly ...lace to place, and worst of all, perhaps, "is ...ond of drink." Yet, the letter states, "he can ... the eighty-seventh line in multiplication back... ... and forwards, and does many marvellous ... in calculating mentally." ... those who think the solution required in the ...ition given above cannot be a difficult one, ...e rendered by an illiterate and uncultivated ...all to mind that this solution, by the usual ... of multiplication, requires the use of 191 ..., 144 multiplications, 23 additions, and 15 ...ations of figures, and that this, by the ordi... ...ocess of multiplication, is to be performed ...ained in the mind until the process is com... ... When they realize this or attempt the solu... ...lf, they will very likely come to the conclu... ...t Reuben Field is a prodigy in mental calcu...

...r. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner ...ombay and Central India, gives some ... information as to the effect of cotton ...tions on the native Indians. At first the ...profits quite turned their heads. They ...oughshares cast in silver, and cased their ...heels in tires of the same metal. Fancy ... were given for bullocks of a favorite ...r with some peculiarity of shape or tail. ...ous sums were squandered on marriage ...nies, and the Brahmins contrived to ... enormous bounties. But these vagaries ...y one side of the picture. The extension ...on culture has had an important and per... ... effect in improving the general condi... ...f the people. They have better food, ...clothes, huts of mud and thatch have been ...d by substantial buildings of stone, brass ...pper utensils substituted for earthen pots ...ns, irrigation has been greatly increased, ...and brought into cultivation and planted.

...E PRINCIPAL DEPO

FOR THE SALE OF

...VENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

...AL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

...sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at ...-Established Agencice.

...stock comprises every denomination printed ... Government, and having at all times a large ... we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail ...ress) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a ... of great importance.

...d States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts ...adelphia, and Post Office Orders received in ...nt.

... information regarding the decisions of the ...issioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and ...ously furnished.

...nue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check ...ts, etc.

...following rates of commission are allowed ...s and Stamped Paper:—

... and upwards..........................2 per
" ....3 "
" ....4 "

...ress all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

...04 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

...IRE WORK.

...VANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, ...ronts and windows, for factory and warehous... ...ws, for churches and cellar windows.

...N and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices ...ry and garden fences.

...ral allowance made to Contractors, Builder ...rpenters. All orders filled with promptne... ...rk guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

...nthsm No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila

...TON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, ...all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, ...agon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' ...Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with ..., Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

...N FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER... ...nts and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. ... CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wims

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.

On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.

Advance charges cashed at office on pier.

Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. 2 28 §

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, Saturday, January 8, 1870, 10 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 29, 9 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin..............$145 | Second Cabin..............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
127§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the North-eastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY TUESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

"CATCH-WORD"

LEDGER INDEX.

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Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

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JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train.......................8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..............11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..............2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..............4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..............5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..............8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express..............9·45 P. M.
Accommodation..............12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express..............12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express..............3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..............6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail..............6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..............9·10 A. M.
Fast Line..............9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train..............12·55 P. M.
Erie Express..............12·55 P. M.
Southern Express..............7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express..............7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express..............4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..............9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
111 President and General Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 13th of January, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following TIMBER, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it is to be delivered within thirty days after acceptance of bid, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given.

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

10 pieces Yellow Pine, 36 to 48 feet long, 16½ inches square—mast.

10 pieces Yellow Pine, 38 to 54 feet long, 17½ inches square—mast.

10 pieces Yellow Pine, 47 to 30 feet long, 14½ inches square—mast.

3 pieces Yellow Pine, 54 to 51 feet long, 19 inches square—topmast.

1 piece Yellow Pine, 38 feet long, 15 inches square—topmast.

2 pieces Yellow Pine, 57 feet long, 21 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 12 inches.

3 pieces Yellow Pine, 60 feet long, 22 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 12 inches.

6 pieces Yellow Pine, 45 to 48 feet long, 17 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 9 inches.

1 piece Yellow Pine, 55 feet long, 18 inches square—jibboom.

The eleven pieces for yards, tapering, to have the heart in the centre at ends.

To be of the best quality, fine-grained Southern Yellow Pine, which has not been tapped.

No more sapwood than one-eighth of the face will be received on each corner. Deductions will be made in the measurement for all sapwood, axe marks, and improper squaring.

To be free from cross-grains, shakes, large knots, or other defects. The butts and tops to be cut off to sound wood.

The actual length and size of each peice required can be obtained on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals at this office.

ROBERT PETTIT,
1 3 9t Paymaster United States Navy.

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·25 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.........9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport.........7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie.........8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.........11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport.........9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie.........10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.........7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport.........6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven.........7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.........8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport.........9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.........6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.........4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport.........3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven.........8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.........9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.........6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport.....12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg.........5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·20 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 1 29

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

By order of U. S. District Court of New Jersey.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, MACHINERY, TOOLS, PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL IRON ARMOR AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, Kaighn's Point, New Jersey.

On Tuesday Morning,

Jan. 11, 1870, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the South ward of Camden, N. J., by order of the U. S. District Court for the district of New Jersey:—

All the real estate, wharves, marine railway, buildings, improvements, motive power, machinery, tools, fixtures, personal property, and assets of the National Iron Armor and Shipbuilding Company, bankrupt. 1 7 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,— (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Administrator's Sale No. 837 S. Second street.

VALUABLE LEASE OF HOTEL, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

10th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 837 S. Second street, the valuable lease for three years of an old-established hotel, rent $800 per annum; 12 bedsteads, mattresses, blankets, bedding, dining-room furniture, carpets and oil cloths, fine double-barrel gun, gold ring, etc. 1 4 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION Commission Sales Rooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.

Particular attention paid to out-door sales at moderate rates. [12 29

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

6th and 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, will be sold, without the least reserve, a collection of American and Foreign Paintings. Included in the sale will be specimens by Ream, Litschauer, Winner, Grosse, Weismann, J. W. Searbey, J. F. Marmlin, E. W. Davis, Nortrim, Ray, Henry Wilson, and others.

Now open for examination, with catalogues. 1 5 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 1 7 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24§ No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET.

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.

T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [4 1

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.

A Little Scene at the Central Station.

The Central Police Station almost daily presents to the public eye scenes that are as amusing as the actors therein are ignorant. In the appointment of a large body of men, it is next to an impossibility not to err, or be led into erring; hence, on our police force at the present day will be found men whose ignorance would entitle them to a front seat in some one of our many training schools for feeble-minded children. But it is not of the rank and file of the force that we have now to speak, but rather of the higher privates, the men who sport broad-cloth and jewelry, and live high; the men who are not known outside a peculiar circle, and who are not considered policemen, but detectives.

It is the prevalent opinion that the Chief Magistrate of the city, in selecting men for positions on the Detective force, does so with an eye to their fitness for the place. Education, tact, and culture are three principal requisites, and it is generally supposed that the appointee is above suspicion or reproach. Whether Mayor Fox has hit upon just such men or not, it is not for us to say; but that he has made at least one mistake was clearly shown in the action of Officer Charles Miller yesterday.

The notorious Tom Holland, whose physiognomy is well known to our police courts, and who is regularly arraigned on one charge or another, was up before Alderman Kerr for assault and battery.

Now Tom keeps a place on Front street which has long been known as the resort of thieves and degraded women of the lowest stamp, and these surroundings, with his own actions, have often placed him before the Judges of the Quarter Sessions. Tom has an eye to business, and fearing that he would meet with a warm reception on Sixth street, he concluded to work out of the scrape on Fifth street, and from what followed it appears that he took the *efficient* Officer Miller into his confidence, and a game was at once set up, and it was resolved to turn the tables upon his prosecutors. Accordingly when his case was called before Alderman Kerr, Tom charged the prosecutor and his principal witness with being professional thieves. Now Tom's evidence was not altogether clear; he seemed to know that the parties were "professionals," but he did not know how to fix it on them; he stuttered and mumbled, and was about breaking down, when the *efficient* Miller came to his relief, and sooner than let him fail put words of conviction, as it were, into his mouth. "Tell about the boots, Tom," was the familiar hint of Miller; "tell all you know about it," followed, etc. etc. But Tom did not, nor would not tell *all*, for reasons best known to himself.

The assistance of Miller, however, had the effect of having the prosecutor and witness committed under the ninety-day law; and Tom, why, he was held in *three hundred dollars bail*. Tom of course gave the bail, and that is the end of the case, except that, perhaps, Officer Miller and Tom may dine together some time.

Now, no person objects to the trapping or capturing of a thief or thieves when they are known to be such, but the mere fact of a man's having once done wrong does not make him a criminal for life. The two men may, perhaps, have been thieves or professionals; if so, it was Mr. Miller's duty to watch them and fix them, on the committal of some deed; if not, then it was his duty to attend to other and better business than aiding such a notorious character as Tom Holland in making away with troublesome customers and himself escaping the law.

COMMERCIAL.

The Trade of Philadelphia During the Year Ending June 30, 1869—The Official Figures.

The trade of the port of Philadelphia with foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, according to the reports made to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, was as follows:—

Imports, free		$473,721
Imports, dutiable		15,493,835
Total imports		$15,967,556
Exports		14,585,173
Re-exports, free	$24	
Re-exports, dutiable	20,729	
		20,753

Among the principal articles imported, with their valuation, were the following:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar, pounds	137,969,052	$6,497,434
Molasses, gallons	11,993,625	2,646,634
Coffee, pounds	5,804,535	620,877
Chloride of lime and bleaching powders, pounds	5,699,678	140,441
Rags, pounds	4,569,254	154,468
Salt, pounds	58,804,966	142,182
Soda and its salts, pounds	51,737,559	951,935
Pig iron, pounds	15,140,145	123,891
Railroad bars and rails, pounds	12,373,708	273,485
Old scrap iron, tons	23,487	463,116

Among the exports for the year, the following were the principal:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Petroleum:—		
Refined, gallons	32,670,034	$10,281,748
Crude, gallons	1,354,031	277,222
Coal Oil:—		
Refined, gallons	367,940	115,723
Crude, gallons	55,572	11,989
Benzine, gallons	2,313,675	384,560
Total, gallons	36,761,252	$11,071,233
Manufactured Lumber		1,014,119
Lard, pounds	815,741	162,203
Pork, pounds	483,836	76,291
Hams and Bacon, pounds	214,820	33,545
Beef, pounds	167,077	22,017
Bread and Biscuit, pounds	1,485,661	91,415
Indian Corn, bushels	138,283	144,199
Indian Meal, barrels	33,169	165,883
Wheat, bushels	48,049	74,333
Wheat Flour, barrels	89,409	661,885
Potatoes, bushels	30,482	32,357
Tallow, pounds	683,357	91,151
Candles	188,810	30,936

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society was held last evening, President Hon. Eli K. Price in the chair. The usual routine business was transacted. Mr. Phillips, from the committee to procure a room for the Society, reported that they had received a number of communications from parties relative thereto, but that all the rooms offered were too far east, the Society desiring a room west of Twelfth street, and north of Spruce. The committee was continued. Mr. Duane, from the Committee on Printing the Constitution and By-laws, reported that the work had been done, and handed it over to the Society. A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid. Mr. Chandler made a further communication relative to the Jetten exhibited by him at the last meeting, and stated that there had been proper tests applied and it was proven to be base metal. A number of valuable donations to the library and cabinet were received, including the chronicle of the London Numismatic Society, from the Society; an autograph receipt of John Swanwick, dated 1785, from Mr. Duane, who stated that Mr. Swanwick was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania towards the close of the last century, and was possessed of some poetical abilities. The President, Mr. Price, presented to the Society a package of Continental money, and the Napoleonide, and a very valuable scrap-book, containing many letters and papers of the middle of the last century, which were discovered about thirty years since while workmen were engaged in tearing down an old house in Water street, above Walnut, formerly occupied as a Government house under the Proprietary Governors.

Mr. Price stated that the papers were found in a cupboard by the workmen and pitched into the street on a snowy day, and that he hearing of it hastened there and rescued as much as he could. There are many valuable papers, drafts of Governors' messages, autographs of the Penns, etc., etc. On motion of Mr. Henry Phillips it was resolved to examine these documents and to select out such as might be of especial interest to read some evening before the society.

An autograph letter of Hannibal Hamlin, and a number of almanacs were presented by the corresponding secretary.

A number of members were proposed and the society adjourned.

THE EIGHTH STREET MERCHANTS IN SESSION.—In consequence of the late robbery at No. 49 North Eighth street, a meeting of the merchants doing business on that street, between Market and Arch streets, was held yesterday morning in Phœnix Hall, on Filbert street, above Seventh. C. M. Hooper was selected to act as chairman, and A. Arnold as secretary.

It was resolved that the hours of duty of the regular watchmen should henceforth be from 6 o'clock P. M. to 7 o'clock A. M., instead of from 8 P. M. to 7 A. M., as heretofore, and that an additional watchman should be employed, especially for Sundays and holidays, who should serve from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

A committee, comprising M. A. Jones, A. M. Martin, A. E. Carpenter, J. M. Wood, and G. R. Ritchie, was created to serve for the year, and were instructed to request the Mayor to keep the streets clear of beggars, organ grinders, etc.

It was stated that the cleaning of Eighth street in this square was done once a week from last February until last June under a private contract between the merchants and certain parties, but in the last named month the work was stopped by the Board of Health, who took the matter in charge. Since that time the street has been cleaned but four times, and the committee were also instructed to call the attention of the Board of Health to its present dirty condition.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—This morning Coroner Daniels was notified to hold an inquest at Holmesburg upon the body of an unknown man who was run over and killed by the six-o'clock train on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad on Thursday evening.

AT LAST.

The Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company a Thing of the Past.

The old Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company, which for the last twelve years has fought a hard battle against fate, has at length succumbed, and, as an organization, is no more. A New York party, unwilling to wait longer for their dues, amounting to $3000, called in the aid of the law, and a deputy of Sheriff Lyle came down on the concern, closed the office, and pasted a bill on the window notifying the public that on Wednesday next will be exposed for public sale all the office furniture, safes, etc., of the late Philadelphia Insurance Company, doing business at No. 433 Chesnut street.

This company was chartered in 1848 as a health insurance company, and commenced to do business as such the same year at the N. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets, under the title of the Health Insurance Company of Philadelphia. In 1850 the company was changed to the Philadelphia Fire and Life Insurance Company, under the management of the late lamented Robert P. King, Esq., as President. It removed to No. 433 Chesnut street, and did a large fire insurance business. For many years the company was successful, and paid several hundred thousand dollars in losses.

From some cause the affairs of the concern took a sudden change, and what was once prosperity turned into decay. The battle for years past was a hard-fought one, and it was only through the energy of the late Mr. King that the company was kept afloat. Since his death matters assumed a still more rugged shape, and it is said that one of the officials paid more attention to alcoholic stimulation than to business.

There are several other claimants pushing in court, and a motion will be immediately made to have a receiver appointed to secure from the wreck what can be made available. The Philadelphia ceased to do business as a life insurance company in 1859, and since that time have cancelled most of their life policies.

The following was the list of officers:—Robert P. King, President; Francis Blackburne, Secretary; Pollard E. Birckhead, Treasurer; Directors, Robert P. King, Henry C. Howell, John Killgore, Joseph M. Cowell, Charles P. Hayes, T. K. Collins, Sylvester J. Megargee, and Edward Wiler.

DEATH OF JOHN GIVEN.—The decease of John Given, at his residence, No. 1507 Lombard street, took place at 1 o'clock this morning. The deceased some ten days ago caught cold, and being of an active temperament, thought that he could work it off, without neglecting any of his duties by housing himself. But nature would not be cheated, and what at first proved but a slight cold resulted in typhoid pneumonia, which ended in death.

The deceased from early life always took an active part in public affairs. He was born in Chester county in 1827, and came to this city in early life. For years he was proprietor of the Bull's Head Hotel, West Philadelphia, and whilst residing there was appointed to the police force under Marshal Keyser. In 1856 he was elected Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department for the 1st fire district. In 1862 he was elected by the Republican party one of the Commissioners of the city, and in 1865 was renominated, but his election being contested by Major David P. Weaver, he was ousted from the office, after serving about one year of the new term. Some time ago he purchased the public house known as Shinn's, on Broad street, above Chesnut. He also kept another establishment at Fourth and Library streets.

Deceased was a fine built, robust-looking man, and two weeks ago appeared the very picture of health. He was forty-two years of age, and had scarce yet reached his prime. His loss will be felt amongst the working men of the party, by whom he was looked upon as a sort of a leader. Deceased had already published a card announcing himself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty, and would no doubt have given his competitors some trouble.

SEWERS BUILT IN THE CITY IN 1869.—Mr. Sturges, Clerk of the Board of Surveys, has prepared a record of the business of the Board for the year 1869. From it we learn that 49,585 feet of branch sewers were constructed during the past year. The total cost of building amounted to $136,691, of which amount $116,137·41 was paid by the property owners and $20,553·73 by the city. The cash receipts for permits to make openings into sewers amounted to $3740·18. The total expenses of the Survey Department for 1869 amounted to $38,060·24, leaving $1476·76 of the appropriation unexpended.

DESTRUCTION OF A BARN.—The barn of Charles Palmer, in Delaware county, on the line of the Media and West Chester Railroad, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It contained a large quantity of hay and grain, all of which was consumed. The building was of stone, and was one of the finest barns in that section of country. The loss sustained will reach $10,000. A daughter of Mr. Palmer saw a man coming from the barn, and soon after the flames were discovered. Every attempt is being made to find out the incendiary.

THE LARGEST YET.—At the office of the Brown Silver Mining Company, of Colorado, No. 430 Walnut street, is on exhibition the largest button of pure silver ever smelted. It weighs 683 pounds troy, and is valued at $12,700. It is from the mines and works of the company in Colorado. It can be seen for a few days prior to its being sent to the U. S. Mint.

SUDDEN DEATH.—George Negley, youngest son of the Hon. James T. Negley, member of Congress from the Allegheny district, died in this city this morning, of heart disease. His remains will be conveyed to Pittsburg for interment.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The soldiers of the war of 1812 will meet to-morrow in the Grand Jury-room of the new Court House to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest at Vienna street wharf upon the body of Bridget Riley, who was found drowned in the Delaware.

LARCENY OF TOOLS.—Some time last night a number of tools, belonging to Mr. Henshaw, were stolen from a new building on Bodine street, below Diamond.

SUDDEN DEATH.—James Johnson, aged twenty-seven years, died suddenly this morning at his residence, No. 2404 Kent street.

PAWNBROKERS' LICENSES.—The Mayor this morning issued pawnbrokers' licenses to Bartholomew Kennief and Simon Harris.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

James Tate, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. He sneaked up behind a lady at Marshall and Buttonwood streets, and snatched a purse from her hand.

Jennie Marshall pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from a young girl who lived in the same establishment with her in Front street.

James Farren, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. It appears that he had been prosecuted for malicious mischief, and the prosecutor, an aged rag-dealer of Bedford street, appeared as a witness against him, and out of revenge he went to the old man's shop and beat him cruelly.

James McConnell acknowledged to stealing an iron bar, valued at 60 cents, from the Baltimore depot.

William Wharton confessed that he had taken out truck to sell for a man and appropriated the proceeds to his own use.

H. W. Clet was convicted of the larceny of an overcoat. The prosecutor left his overcoat with him for a few moments until he should go off a short distance upon some business, and never saw it again. When he next met the prisoner, he said he had pawned it. He made no defense.

Richard Osted (colored) was convicted of entering a tavern down town and pummelling the proprietor.

The case of Dr. Simon M. Landis, who is charged with the publication and sale of obscene and immoral papers, was called for trial. The defendant moved for a continuance on the ground that the indictment having been found only yesterday, and he having had notice to appear at Court this morning, he had not had sufficient time to prepare his defense. He said he had upwards of five hundred witnesses, among whom were Mr. Smith, Dr. Pancoast, Mr. Hall, Dr. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Snow, and others, by whom he expected to prove that his papers were designed only for the benefit of the human family, and were no more obscene than other medical works, and also that he was of a good moral character and an humble preacher of the Gospel. The judge thought the defendant had not had sufficient time, and therefore granted a postponement until next Wednesday.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

The Government Oil and Mining Company vs. Simons & Weeks.—Before reported. Jury out.

Terrence Wood vs. Manuel McShane.—An action to recover for the transportation of a large load of wood. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Nunan vs. Bourquin. An action to recover damages for breach of contract for the supply of maps. Before reported. The plaintiff suffered a nonsuit.

Thomas Mullen vs. the City. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff in being thrown from his wagon in Broad street, by a rail that was negligently left by the city authorities in a dangerous position on the highway. Verdict for the plaintiff, $600.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

In the case of McCartney vs. Bishop, which was to recover for keeping a horse, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Wm. Millward vs. Charles Zimmerling *et al.* An action of replevin to recover property distrained upon for the rent of premises at Twenty-second and Green streets. The jury found for the defendant rent in arrear, $1500, and value of goods levied upon, $2600.

Margaret Stewart vs. William Patterson. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of marriage contract. The plaintiff, living in Brown street, above Twenty-fifth, alleged that the defendant paid his respects to her for some fifteen or sixteen years as her suitor, and she deemed that they were engaged to be married. In 1865 he expressly promised to marry her, shortly after which she gave birth to a child. No time for the wedding was named, and the matter was in abeyance until the summer of 1867, when he again gave his promise of marriage. Some time after this he ceased to call, and two weeks subsequent to his last visit she gave birth to twins. Of these three children he did not deny being the father, and in fact he was bound by the Guardians of the Poor to support the only one remaining. The defendant was put upon the stand, and testified pointedly that he had never given the plaintiff his promise of marriage. On trial.

FAILURES IN 1869.

Annual Circular of the Mercantile Agency.

The Mercantile Agency has just submitted its usual statement of failures and liabilities reported during 1869, as compared with 1868. It will be found expressed in this table:—

1868—Number of failures, 2608; amount of liabilities, $63,774,000.

1869—Number of failures, 2799; amount of liabilities, $75,054,000.

The report goes on to say:—

"While we strongly deprecate the attempt to create alarm when no reasonable ground for alarm exists, we are not unmindful of the existence of many circumstances demanding grave consideration in the conduct of business for the future. We will not attempt to enumerate these, but among them it strikes us that the excessive competition in business forms an important point. Not only in the cities, but all over the country, there is a growing disposition for trade, and it is no exaggeration to say that there are now three stores and places of business where there only ought to be two. The local business of a place is divided up between a dozen that would barely suffice for half that number. This difficulty is, in its turn, exaggerated by the enormous expenses of business, the extravagant habits of too many, and the general tendency towards expenditure which is one of the worst heritages of the war. Following this excessive competition, again, we have a too rapid expansion of credit—which, to our mind, is an evil not sufficiently considered nor guarded against. The peculiar position which we occupy in the community enables us to note this tendency and to anticipate its dangerous results. The lessons of 1857 and 1861 were not more instructive than those of 1864 and 1865. In two former years, the failures were enormous, following a highly favorable and prosperous condition; while in 1864 and 1865, the failures were few and the losses insignificant, following upon a devastating war that had cost millions and impoverished the country. What was the difference? In the former case, credits had been granted indiscriminately in amount, time, and risk; while during the war, many circumstances conspired to limit, and indeed almost abolish, credit business. It will, for all time, be a standing wonder in the history of the nation that the stupendous events of 1864 occurred without creating a panic of the most terrible character; but its explanation is found in the fact that, where there were few liabilities, there could of necessity be few failures. We know that it would keep the country in swaddling clothes to confine its credit business to the narrow limits of the years we have named; but from one extreme it is most unwise to rush to another. A low standard of morality, an absence of capacity, large expenses, inadequate capital, an over-done locality—are all things to be avoided; and the merchant or banker who seeks to push his trade to a limit where it must include any of these elements, is obviously unwise. But even the most honest men, the most capable, the most frugal, and those with adequate capital for a legitimate business, cannot stand too much credit; and a pressure to sell by drummers and travellers, the temptations of long time, and the hope of getting enough from Peter to pay Paul, soon have their legitimate effect, and a collapse is the consequence. All these considerations are sufficiently patent to the "master of the long arithmetic," as Emerson calls the successful merchant, but it seems proper just now to counsel the most careful discrimination and a conservatism in credits that is certain to bear the best fruits. We can and will gladly aid our subscribers in their efforts in this direction.

"A rigid reduction of business and private expenses is an absolute necessity if success is to be achieved. The division of trade before referred to among an increased number, and the refining of profits to their lowest possible level, make it more than ever imperative that expenses should be cut down in proportion. In dispensing credit, this consideration should be, and we have no doubt will be, more kept in view, and care taken to ascertain what proportion the cost of living and expenses of business bears to the amount of trade done and the profit it yields."

GOLDEN FETTERS.

The Most Costly Shackles Ever Made—Who is the Lunatic?

The Hartford *Times* tells this story. The question with us is if Dorsey is not the real lunatic:—

We were shown this morning a novel chain made entirely of $20 gold pieces, all of the coinage of 1869. It was made for a singular pupose. Some fifteen years ago a man named Clark was sent to the State Prison from New Haven by order of the Superior Court. He had been convicted of murder, but it was proved that he was insane at the time he committed the deed; so he was only confined to await the further orders of the Court. During all this time he has conducted himself in a harmless manner, spending his time in light work and carving trifles, but no efforts have been made for any other disposition of him until recently, when the matter was taken up by Mr. H. P. Dorsey, of Pawtucket, R. I., known as the Convict's Friend, who has made application for his release. The case has been taken in charge by Hon. E. K. Foster, formerly State attorney for New Haven county, who appeared before Judge Pardee at the Superior Court in this city to-day. Mr. Dorsey intended that Clark should be brought into court bound with the golden chain above referred to, but it was found that his presence was not necessary. No time has yet been settled upon for a hearing of the case.

The chain is composed of sixty-six twenty-dollar gold pieces—that number, Mr. Dorsey says, representing the number of words in the Lord's prayer. They are all bright new coins fresh from the Mint, and have never been used. They are fastened together with small gold links. The value of the chain is $1320, outside of the work and links.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The speculative movements in Wall street took a more decisive turn to-day, and were especially visible in the gold market, where the price was run up to 121. The cliques seem to think it essential that all the markets should rise together, and hence the distribution of their attentions to gold, stocks, and Governments. However, the rise in gold may, perhaps, have received some assistance from a cause unlooked for by them, for it seems evident that the Government will now adopt the alternative of purchasing Cuba as an offset to its vacillation on the question of recognition. The price of gold at the opening was 120¾, from which it temporarily yielded to 120½, whence it suddenly rose to 120⅞ upon reports that measures would be introduced in Congress next Monday to call up the treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas, and also to suspend the sales of Government gold. From this point it declined to 120⅝ again, and the market became exceedingly dull. Soon after 4 o'clock, however, the operators who were in possession of the facts concerning the Government policy towards Cuba gave the price another start, which carried it to 121. The short interest has been somewhat increased by this advance, gold being less heavy to carry to-day, although the relaxation is partially attributable to the easier rate in the general money-market.

"The note brokers reported little or no unfavorable results from the recent suspension, the houses embarrassed not being of the class whose paper is generally dealt in on the street. Discounts ranged from nine to twelve per cent. for choice double-name acceptances, with considerable doing at nine and ten per cent., while sixty day bankers' paper was current at as low as eight. In single names the range was wider, the best not passing below ten per cent. per annum, while inferior grades were quoted all the way from one to two per cent. per month. The growing ease of the local money market rather stimulates the demand for prime paper, and the failures and suspensions already announced have the effect of diverting purchasers to the strictly prime grades.

"The rate on call was uniformly seven per cent., with the demand fair at that figure. The market to-day fully bore out the expectations of ease to follow the January disbursements. While nothing was reported above seven per cent., there were no transactions below that rate. Those who have watched its course will remember the gradual manner in which the market has relaxed since Monday last."

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Monitors at Sea—They Require Calm Weather—Growing Cotton in the South Pacific—Spanish Reforcements for Cuba—Death of General Mower.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The West India Squadron.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Under date of December 26, from Key West, Admiral Poor reports to the department the voyage of the Severn and Dictator from Tybee to Key West. They experienced very rough weather, and the Admiral says that if any accident had happened to the monitor Dictator during the storm he would have been unable to give her any assistance whatever. Admiral Porter expresses the opinion that monitors should never be sent to sea unless moderate breezes and pleasant weather could be relied on.

At one time the temperature of the Dictator's engine room was signalled to the Severn at 188 degrees Fahrenheit, that there were twelve firemen exhausted.

Admiral Poor, uner date of December 28th, reports that on the 21st of December there entered the harbor of Havana, coming from Cadiz in 27 days, a Spanish frigate, Navas de Tolosa, carrying 50 guns, having on board 1340 troops, making the arrival of troops as follows:—Dec. 11, 1074; Dec. 16, 1133; Dec. 18, 382; Dec. 21, 1340; making in all 3929. Being added to the number already arrived makes 13,584 Spanish troops on the island.

Marquesas Advices—Superior Cotton.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Commodore Truxton, of the United States ship Jamestown, writes to the Navy Department under date of September 30, 1869, from the bay of Anna Maria Island, of Auka Hira, Marquesas group, that his ship arrived at that port September 30, 1869, thirty-six days from Panama. An English company are experimenting in growing Sea Island cotton on a grant of land made by the French Government to some French citizens of Tahiti who have temporarily abandoned their claim to be used by the English company. He incloses a specimen of cotton grown, which is of the best quality.

Official Notice of the Loss of the Maria.

Commander Neles reports officially to the Department, this A. M., the loss of the tug Maria and four of her crew, by collision with the Miantonomah. As the accident was said to have been caused by defects of the machinery of the Maria, Admiral Godon has ordered the inspector of Machinery afloat to be furnished with a report of the condition of her engine when she left the New York yard.

Mower Is No More.

The War Department has received a telegram from New Orleans, announcing the death, by congestion of the lungs, of Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, commanding the Department of Louisiana.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7.—Mr. Henszey introduced bills repealing exemptions from local taxation in Philadelphia. Providing for the inspection of flues of all new buildings in Philadelphia. Amending the auditors' compensation in the courts of Philadelphia, and exempting the First Cavalry Troop, Philadelphia, from the payment of the collateral inheritance tax in the case of John H. Gregg.

Mr. Osterhout offered a joint resolution to print 5000 copies of the Governor's Message for each house. Adopted.

Mr. Lowry introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to examine the disposition of the public moneys in the State Treasury, and report. Adopted.

Mr. Lowry also introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of giving married women the same property rights as their husbands. Adopted.

Mr. Lowry also introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the death penalty. Adopted.

Mr. Henszey introduced a resolution that the Board of Public Charities be requested to consider the expediency of establishing an asylum for inebriates, and report to the next Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. Howard introduced a resolution authorizing the committee to examine into the conduct of the State Treasurer—to inquire into the practice of the State Treasurer to pay the last three years' interest for the use of bonds and State funds. Adopted.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lewis Kidnapping Case Decided.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Judge Cardoza this morning rendered a decision in the Lewis kidnapping case. He awarded the custody of the child Corinne to her mother.

Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPIE, Jan. 7.—John E. Burnett, a brakeman, was killed on the Hudson River Railroad to-day. He leaves a family.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Stocks very strong. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 121⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114⅞; do. 1864, do., 114; do. 1865, do., 114⅛; do. do., new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 113⅜; do. 1868, 113¼; 10-40s, 111¾; Virginia 6s, new, 56; Missouri 6s, 86¾; Canton Company, 49⅞; Cumberland preferred, 25¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅝; Erie, 24⅝; Reading, 95; Adams' Express, 61¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Cotton firm; sales of 600 bales middling upland at 25½c. Flour dull, but without decided change. Wheat dull and slightly in buyers' favor. No. 2 Spring, $1·21; winter red Western, $1·30@1·32. Corn dull and drooping; new mixed Western, 90c.; new yellow Southern, 97c. Oats dull and heavy. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; mess, $28. Lard firm; steam rendered, in tierces, 16@16½c. Whisky firm at $1.

FROM EUROPE.

Circular by the French Minister of State.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—A circular note has been issued by the new Minister of State, Count Napoleon Daru, to the diplomatic corps of each country, giving them the usual formal notice of his appointment to his office. This circular concludes as follows:—"I shall endeavor always to maintain the friendly relations which now happily exist between your country and France."

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 7.—United States bonds opened quiet at 91⅞.

PARIS, Jan. 6—Evening.—The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes, 74f. 15c.

HAVRE, Jan. 7.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat. Cotton afloat is quoted at 137f.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—Arrived, steamship Russia.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 7.—Arrived, steamship Westphalia.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
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lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

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No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Another Political Speech from Charles Dickens—He Believes in the People, but not in their Leaders—Utter Failure of the Suez Canal.

FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Dickens on Popular Government.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Charles Dickens made another speech at Birmingham last evening. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the fact that the former speech of his had been misunderstood, and he would therefore take occasion to restate his political creed. He had no faith in the people (with a small p) governing, but entire faith in the people (with a large P) governed. He put infinite trust in the masses; none whatever in the so-called ruling class.

Ministerial Changes in Italy.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Advices have been received from Florence which indicate that on the opening of the Italian chambers there will be ministerial changes in favor of the Left Centre party.

The Anti-Prussian Party.

MUNICH, Jan. 7.—The Anti-Prussian party have a considerable majority in the Baravian Chamber.

The Suez Canal a Failure.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing from Ismailia, says that anything drawing over fifteen feet of water must be lightened in order to pass through the Suez Canal. Dredges, etc., so obstruct it that the passage is hazardous. The company decline to take any risk whatever. It requires a mint of money to keep the work in order.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Instructions to Supervisors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—It is proposed at the Internal Revenue Bureau to issue instructions to Supervisors, requiring them to change the guagers in the various distilling districts once in every three or four months. This, it is thought, will aid very materially the proper prosecution of the public business.

Spanish Reinforcements for Cuba.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Rear-Admiral Poor writes to the Navy Department from Key West, December 28, that he had received from the United States Consul-General at Havana a slip cut from a newspaper of that city, relating to the arrival of the Spanish frigate Navas de Toloso. The number of troops brought by her, added to those already on the island, make the total 13,584. The Consul-General says there are no foreign men-of-war at Havana, and there seems to be nothing new in the political situation.

Department of Agriculture.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for December contains articles on the Southern fairs, statistics of cotton manufacture, beet sugar manufacture in this country, fish culture, American sumac, the agricultural resources of Colorado and New Mexico, and comparative statistics of European agriculture. An analysis of Virginia sumac proves its decided superiority over the best Sicilian. The information concerning the agricultural capabilities of the Rocky Mountain region is full and valuable.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet and nominally 25c. Flour fairly active and firmer for low grades, but prices are unchanged. Wheat firm at $1·35@1·45. Corn firm and higher; white, 92@95c. Oats steady at 56c. Rye, $1·10. Provisions easier and prices weak, but nominally unchanged. Whisky in good inquiry and scarce, with sales at 97@98c.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, were arraigned John Bradley, on the charge of highway robbery. He was held for a further hearing.

Pat. McCool was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Conrad Devinney, residing at No. 2038 Evergreen street, on New Year's day. Pat. was held in $500 bail to answer.

John Quinn was charged with entering the house of a Mr. Jordan, No. 2509 Callowhill street, at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock this morning, with the intent to commit a burglary. He was committed to answer.

William McCaughey was committed to answer the charge of suspicion of arson.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5400 City 6s, New.ls.	100⅛	40 sh Penna R..ls.	55
$300 do.	100⅜	20 do.	55
$1000 Leh Can L.	75½	38 sh Leh Val..d b. lots	53¼
$2000 do.....ls.	75¾	15 sh Leh N St.	33¼
$29400 do.	75	300 do......ls.	33½
$3000 Phil & E 7s.	84¾	200 do.....b30.	53⅛
100 sh Ph & E..b30.	28¾		

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BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
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SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Advices by French Cable—The New Ministry—The British-Chinese Treaty—Important to Distillers.

FROM EUROPE.

The New French Ministry.

By the Franco-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The impressions with regard to the new Ministry, both in France and in other countries, are very favorable. The Ministry all agree on the following as principles to be carried into effect by appropriate legislation hereafter:—To render the higher grades of education free, as in Belgium; to repeal or amend in the interest of education the Bourbon law with regard to gratuitous elementary instruction; in either case a new law will be shortly presented to the Corps Legislatif in the interest of public free education. There is a rumor that M. Trocher will shortly replace Lebœuf in the Ministry of War.

Rumors of movements in the diplomatic world, involving the highest interest, are afloat.

The plan of Mr. Boutwell for the conversion of the United States 5-20 bonds into a long bond at a low rate of interest does not appear to meet with general favor in financial circles either here or in Germany. Count Napoleon Daru, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, will accept an interpellation from the Corps Legislatif, with regard to the action of France towards the Œcumenical Council, and especially as to the instructions heretofore given by his predecessor, Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne.

Treaty Between China and England.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The London *Times* to-day announces the conclusion of a treaty between Sir Rutherford Alcock, the special commissioner of Great Britain, and the Imperial Government of China at Pekin. By this treaty the duty on opium is to be raised to fifty taels; that on silk is to be doubled.

The rights of treaty ports in China are to be extended. The ports of Wauchow and Nohama will be opened, and Government steamers will be permitted to tow European merchantmen on Payang lake. An additional transit duty of 2½ per cent. is to be levied on imports at the treaty ports, but subsequently all imports are to be held free of duty.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 7—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛, and for account 92⅛. 5-20s of 1862, 86⅞; of 1865, old, 86⅛; of 1862, 85⅝; 10-40s, 84⅞; Erie, 17⅞; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—4·40 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 11⅝d.; Orleans, 11⅞d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales.

FROM THE WEST.

A Murderer's Sentence Commuted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Daniel Walsh, who was to have been hanged to-day for the murder of his wife, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

Destructive Fire in Chicago.

A fire on Wells street last night destroyed five frame buildings; loss, about $15,000.

Excitement Among the Mormons.

A telegram from Salt Lake announces that the excitement among the Mormons, caused by schism and proposed Congressional legislation, still continues. The *Evening News*, Brigham's organ, is particularly severe on Cullom's Utah bill, which it is hoped will, if carried out, be resisted. Brigham also delivered one of his most repudiative speeches on the bill.

FROM NEW YORK.

Important Distillery Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—An important distillery case, entitled the United States against George Hoffman, David Leiderdorf, Philip Leiderdorf, and Julius Raymond, came up for hearing in the United States Commissioner's office to-day. The defendants are accused of having, in 1868, run off large quantities of whisky illicitly by means of a rubber hose, from their distillery to an adjoining compounding house.

Their distillery was carried on in the name of David Ellan, who was a clerk in their employ, but was ostensibly the proprietor. The testimony of Ester was taken to-day, and discloses the facts of the bogus ownership.

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